

## Trade War Feared Over Food Exports

*As Disputes Grow, Officials Warn of Crane Harm to World Economy*

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Alinst against the will of the participants, the competition for a share of world food markets has escalated to the point where it threatens to end a trade war among the industrialized nations.

As an outgrowth of the prolonged worldwide recession, the competition to export farm products — which accounted for nearly 15 percent of the \$2-trillion annual volume of world trade in 1981 and 1982 — has become more bitter and more threatening.

Faced with a depressed market for their industrial goods, nations

in Europe and Japan, the farm lobbies are so strong that they have managed to force consumers to subsidize farmers through artificially high food prices imposed by the governments. These lobbies place greater emphasis on protecting markets, while American farmers, with the exception of sugar growers, generally favor free trade and wider exports.

The result is that trade diplomats sometimes find themselves locked into postures of confrontation that all sides agree are absurd.

"When all the world is mad, 'tis folly to be sane," Mr. Shultz remarked in his Senate testimony, referring to a U.S. wheat sale to Egypt last month that has infuriated the European Community.

The United States has been putting intense pressure on Europe and Japan in recent months to liberalize farm-trade practices. Specifically, the United States wants the Japanese to accept more beef and citrus products, and is asking the Europeans to agree to phase out their export subsidies.

As the issue has become more heated in recent months, many officials have warned that an all-out trade war will erupt unless some method is found to defuse it. The most recent and strongest such warning came from Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that such an outbreak would have a "devastating impact" on the world economic order.

The friction over farm exports has proved to be fierce and stubbornly rooted. The main reason analysts agree, is the immense influence that farm populations and farming interests continue to wield in the industrial democracies.

This is potentially explosive, said William R. Cline, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, "because governments are now under such domestic pressures from farmers that they have limited flexibility."

Industrialized countries of all temperaments have given up about one culture — large agricultural enterprises, medium-sized equipment manufacturers, small-town farms supplies operations, and the banks that supply credit.

Altogether, agriculture contributes 20 to 25 percent of the U.S. gross national product. Thus, the group commands extensive funds and wide political contacts.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

### Farms and Markets

#### Tensions in World Trade

*First of three articles.*

have sought to take up the slack with agricultural exports; at the same time, they are trying to check the flow of such imports into their domestic markets.

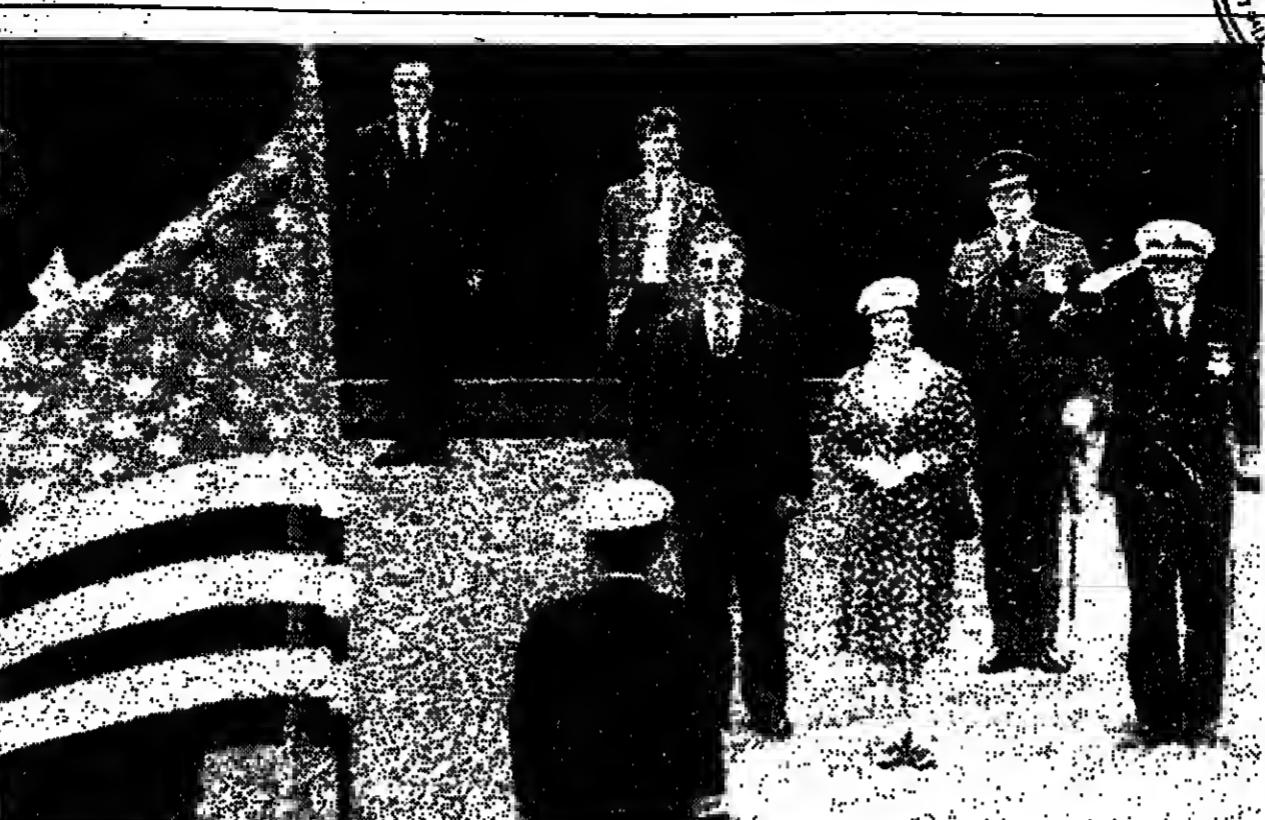
As the issue has become more heated in recent months, many officials have warned that an all-out trade war will erupt unless some method is found to defuse it. The most recent and strongest such warning came from Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that such an outbreak would have a "devastating impact" on the world economic order.

The friction over farm exports has proved to be fierce and stubbornly rooted. The main reason analysts agree, is the immense influence that farm populations and farming interests continue to wield in the industrial democracies.

This is potentially explosive, said William R. Cline, senior fellow at the Institute for International Economics, "because governments are now under such domestic pressures from farmers that they have limited flexibility."

Industrialized countries of all temperaments have given up about one culture — large agricultural enterprises, medium-sized equipment manufacturers, small-town farms supplies operations, and the banks that supply credit.

Altogether, agriculture contributes 20 to 25 percent of the U.S. gross national product. Thus, the group commands extensive funds and wide political contacts.



QUEEN BEGINS U.S. TOUR — Queen Elizabeth II, standing between California Governor George Deuk-

mejian and Navy Admiral Sylvester Foley, during ceremonies in San Diego at the start of her U.S. visit. Page 3.

By Bernard Weinraub  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration worried about what an official termed a "discouraging" military situation in El Salvador, is seeking an additional \$60 million in arms aid for the country this year, according to State Department officials.

The \$60 million, if approved, would be in addition to \$26 million already authorized by Congress this year and would be used to send more ammunition, rifles, helicopter equipment and spare parts to El Salvador, the officials said.

Another indication of the pressure on American farmers can be seen in the price of a bushel of wheat, which has fallen from \$4.10 two years ago to \$3.40 now. In contrast, support policies insulate farmers in Europe and Japan from most world fluctuations faced by American farmers.

Less than 10 years ago, in a period of severe crop failures, delegates to the World Food Conference in Rome questioned whether the world would be able to feed itself. They did not reckon with the powerful response by farmers to higher subsidized prices and other pro-

"To bring this issue up now was seen as a tactical blunder because this is absolutely not the time to emphasize the military needs," said the congressional source. "To ask for more money now is just going to poison the debate and take everything away from the positive things that the Salvador government is actually accomplishing."

A Defense Department official said he was not aware of any friction. A State Department spokesman declined comment. State Department officials indicated, however, that the matter had apparently been settled and that the White House would seek the additional assistance quickly.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told a House panel last week that "one way or another" the United States is "going to get into El Salvador \$6 million, I think, as soon as possible."

Because administrative officials expect considerable congressional opposition to the planned increase in aid, the precise method by which the assistance would be introduced remains a matter of discussion, ac-

cording to the State Department officials.

Mr. Weinberger indicated earlier last week, in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that the administration was considering the use of money from a fund set up in 1981 to be used by the president to provide emergency military assistance to foreign countries.

The use of the fund does not require congressional approval, and is therefore appealing to the administration, according to the State Department officials. However, Mr. Weinberger, as well as officials at the State Department and the Pentagon, indicated late in the week that the use of the fund was only one of several options under consideration.

Other ways of handling the increased aid request would need some form of congressional action.

For example, diverting military assistance from other countries to El Salvador would need the approval of appropriations committees. A supplemental aid measure to the current budget would need overall congressional approval.

Although the administration re-

quested \$63.3 million in military aid for El Salvador in 1983, only \$26 million was authorized by Congress. The \$26 million was authorized under an interim funding measure called a continuing resolution.

The reports that the administration was seeking additional aid to El Salvador this year came amid indications that some State Department, Pentagon, White House and congressional officials have grown increasingly uneasy about the military situation there.

State Department officials and congressional sources said that although arms shortages were a problem facing the Salvadoran military, what especially hampered government troops was poor strategy to counter the aggressive hit-and-run tactics of the guerrillas.

"What is disappointing is that the Salvadoran military has failed to adjust their tactics," said a State Department official. "They're still being reactive rather than active, still not adapting to a guerrilla war." He added, "The situation in the last six weeks has been discouraging."

Mr. Reagan contended that some prices might begin falling in the first year of his plan, and he vowed to work with congressional leaders of both parties to see that the issue does not become hampered by those interested in "playing politics."

"Many of you, I'm sure, recall

## Hassan, Chadli Meet On Saharan Dispute

By Reuters

RABAT, Morocco — King Hassan II of Morocco and President Bendjedid Chadli of Algeria have held direct talks for the first time to find a solution to the Western Sahara conflict, which has pained relations for seven years. Foreign Minister M'Hamed Boucetta of Morocco confirmed Saturday.

Mr. Boucetta said that Saturday's four-hour meeting on the border between the two countries had covered all aspects of bilateral relations and the situation in the region, a clear reference to the Western Saharan sovereignty dispute.

Mr. Boucetta said that he and Algeria's foreign minister, Ahmed Ibrahim, had attended the talks.

Informed Moroccan sources said the two heads of state met for one hour before and after a lunch with their sides in tents at the frontier.

Arab diplomatic sources said the two leaders, whose talks followed a string of secret contacts at lower levels since 1978, had explored a formula that would involve negotiations on self-rule between

A Foreign Ministry communiqué reported by the official Algerian news agency and monitored in Paris said, "Algeria has no quarrel with Morocco."

Describing the Western Sahara issue as one of decolonization, the communiqué added, "Algeria has always stressed its availability to try to bring together our Western Saharan and Moroccan brothers to find a solution which conforms with the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence."

Morocco severed diplomatic ties with Algeria when the latter recognized the republic proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas in March 1976. The guerrillas also are backed by Libya.

Algeria and Morocco have agreed to a self-rule referendum proposed by the Organization of African Unity in 1981. But Algeria has maintained that the referendum should be held after direct talks between Morocco and the Polisario Front, an idea that the Rabat government has always rejected.

The Arab diplomatic sources said the idea of negotiations between the Polisario and pro-

Moroccan West Saharans would save face for both Algeria and Morocco and allow the eventual resumption of Moroccan-Algerian relations.

These negotiations would involve the Polisario — but not its self-styled Saharan Arab Democ-

ratic Republic — and a consultative council set up by King Hassan in October 1981 in the disputed territory.

He has met twice since its election, was

entrusted by the Moroccan monarch with "preserving West Saharan authenticity." It is made up of tribal and religious leaders and reports directly to the king.

The OAU admitted the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as its 51st member in January 1982. But partly as a result, the OAU was unable to convene a summit meeting last year, even after the Polisario Front agreed not to take part.

The girl said she had survived by rolling out of the hut and playing dead after being shot.

"After about 10 minutes the voices went away," she said, and she got up and walked for a full day to a mission hospital. All the others in the hut, her mother, her father, two aunts and a sister-in-law, were killed, she said. During her walk to the hospital she heard that her three younger sisters had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



King Hassan II



President Bendjedid Chadli

## Survivor of Progress: Sinai's Silent Beauty

By William E. Farrell  
*New York Times Service*

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Egypt —

Heading toward this spot at the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, the road along the Gulf of Suez sometimes runs past mounds of silty sand that hide the gulf's blue waters. This can result in an astounding sight — huge container ships beading for the Suez Canal seem to be sailing effortlessly over sandy wastes.

The clamor of Egyptian life, typified by the noise and congestion of Cairo, disappears once the traveler passes the end of the Suez Canal. On a recent drive to Sharm el Sheikh only a small knot of Egyptians was seen — half a dozen picnickers encamped near a bubbling natural spring that spewed out warm water.

An elderly member of the group, shaded by a colorful umbrella, sat, swollen feet immersed in the hot clay, attended by grandchildren who said the heat helped him. He died in a deck chair.

The OAU admitted the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic as its 51st member in January 1982. But partly as a result, the OAU was unable to convene a summit meeting last year, even after the Polisario Front agreed not to take part.

The girl said she had survived by rolling out of the hut and playing dead after being shot.

"One soldier said, 'Line up and I'll shoot you.' Another said, 'No, get them in the hut and we'll burn all of them,'" she said.

The soldiers forced us all into two buses, started shooting at the bus and then set them on fire. One of us tried to come out of the burning bus and was shot," she said. She thought more than 100 bullets had been fired.

The girl said she had survived by

rolling out of the hut and playing

dead after being shot.

"After about 10 minutes the voices went away," she said, and she got up and walked for a full day to a mission hospital. All the others in the hut, her mother, her father, two aunts and a sister-in-law, were killed, she said. During her walk to the hospital she heard that her three younger sisters had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

erald oases and miles of sand since it was returned to Egypt by Israel last April 25 under the terms of the Camp David accords.

When the final ceremonies marking the return to Egypt of Sinai ended 15 years of Israeli control of the peninsula, at least 175 various proposals for developing the desert were announced.

So far very few have begun, and those that have are spread out enough so that, at least for now, they do not disturb Sinai's greatest treasures — the unsullied stretches of mountains, gullies and coastline.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

### INSIDE

■ The CIA reportedly planned moves against Grenada. Page 3.

■ The poorhouse is back in California's capital as U.S. economic problems go on. Page 3.

■ A tough Irish budget is aiding shops in Ulster: bargain-hunters flock north. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Japanese car makers must adjust to slower growth. Page 7.

## Hundreds Reported Killed by Zimbabwe Troops

Church, Relief Officials Say Civilians Were Victims of Monthlong Sweep in Matabeleland

By Jay Ross  
*Washington Post Service*

BULAWAYO, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwean soldiers have killed hundreds of civilians in the past month in an offensive against dissidents in the southwestern part of the country, according to church and nongovernmental relief officials.

Atrocities committed by the North Korean-trained 5th Brigade as it swept through rural districts have created a climate of fear more than during the country's bloody war for independence, veterans of that war said.

At least five independent reports by church groups and relief workers have been sent to the government detailing killings, rapes and beatings by the 5,000-man brigade, composed mainly of troops from Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's former guerrilla army.

Although compiled separately,

the reports cite reliable estimates totaling more than 1,000 civilians killed in Matabeleland province, the stronghold of the minority Ndebele tribe of Joshua Nkomo, the country's main opposition leader.

The government blames most of the killings in Matabeleland on dissidents who it says are trying to overthrow Mr. Mugabe and install Mr. N

## Foot Insists He'll Stay As Labor Leader but Party Discontent Seen

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Labor Party leader, Michael Foot, insisted Sunday he would not step down despite the opposition party's humiliating defeat by the centrist Liberal-Social Democratic alliance in a special parliamentary election.

But, with Labor in turmoil and Mr. Foot's popularity ratings plumping, newspapers reported a growing dissatisfaction in the 69-year-old Mr. Foot's leadership.

"It is my firm determination to carry out what I have to do" in uniting the party and leading it in a general election, he said in an interview on the Independent Television network's "Weekend World" program. An election is widely expected later this year.

According to Britain's largely right-wing press of fueling speculation that his leadership is increasingly shaky, Mr. Foot said: "We can't have leaders of the Labor Party appointed by Conservative press campaigns."

Mr. Foot claimed he commands wide support among Labor lawmakers and trade union leaders. But The Observer, an independent newspaper, said his position has been further undermined by a secret opinion poll by Labor's election campaign committee, which found that Britons see the party as "old, decaying and out of touch."

Labor's morale, already badly dented by feuding between the party's moderates and radical left-wingers, tumbled following last Thursday's by-election defeat in the London district of Bermondsey.

The victory for the 16-month-old alliance in snatching the district, a Labor stronghold for 60 years, was a disaster for Britain's main opposition party.

## 35 Convicted in Italy In Fuel Tax Scandal

The Associated Press

MILAN — A court here has convicted 35 persons in connection with a petroleum scandal that is believed to have cost Italy more than \$2 billion in taxes.

The convictions were announced Saturday, as officials in Turin reported the arrest of a former undersecretary of finance and issued 14 arrest warrants in the tax scandal, in which five priests have also been implicated.

The judgments brought to 86 the number of people convicted in the scandal, which involved switching tax documents on home heating oil and diesel fuel.

Since taxes on diesel fuel are considerably higher than on heating oil, some businessmen charged their customers the higher tax, paid the government the lower one and kept the difference. Under the system, discovered in 1980, the businessmen offered bribes for the silence of tax police officials, gasolin distillers and politicians, according to court accounts.

Officials have estimated that more than 540 businessmen and officials were involved in the scheme. It has cost Italy more than \$2.2 billion in tax revenue, according to estimates.

The Milan court sentenced Egidio Demile, former director of the government tax assessing office, to four years and six months in jail. He was fined 2 billion lire (\$1.4 million).

Two former officials of the *Guardia di Finanza*, the police force in charge of customs, fraud investigations and tax collections, were also convicted. Colonel Adolfo Scialo was sentenced to three years and six months in prison, and Captain Benito Calazzo to three years and two months. Both were fined 500 million lire.

The others convicted were given jail terms ranging from eight months to three years for corruption, fraud or criminal association. Seven defendants were acquitted.

## Italy Is Urged To Allow Ailing Ex-King's Return

Reuters

GENEVA — Prince Vittorio Emanuele, the son of King Umberto, the ailing former Italian monarch, urged Italy Sunday to change its constitution to allow his father to return home to die.

The prince said at a news conference here that the exiled former king, who is 78, had improved after being transferred from a London clinic to a Geneva hospital Friday for bone cancer treatment. Umberto has spent most of the last 36 years in exile in Portugal.

"If the Italian politicians were to agree it would take less than 100 days with a parliamentary vote to cancel the present law of exile," the prince said. "I think that is the best way to act."

Italy's 1947 constitution bans the former king, his wife and male descendants from setting foot in Italy. King Umberto reigned for a month in 1946 and went abroad when a referendum abolished the Italian monarchy.

The question of his return has been a sensitive issue because Umberto has never formally recognized the legitimacy of the Italian republic and because some Italians resent the monarchy's capitulation to fascism.

## Kohl, Vogel Belonged to Hitler Youth

Aides Say Candidates Had to Join Nazi Unit

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl and his challenger, Hans-Jochen Vogel, both belonged to the Hitler Youth, their parties said Sunday after a newspaper published an article about Mr. Vogel that was described by his supporters as "character assassination."

If Labor loses in Darlington, a key marginal district, the pressure on Mr. Foot to quit will intensify. But he stressed he will not quit even if Labor is trounced again.

Asked about allegations that he

had been indecisive and failed to end the party's internecine squabbling, he said: "I believe in the politics of persuasion. . . . I was elected to unite the party. . . . And I believe the Labor Party can unite under my leadership."

An opinion poll published by

The Sunday Times said Labor is trailing third behind Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and the alliance. Only 26 percent of 1,002 Britons questioned in the Market and Opinion Research International poll Friday and Saturday said they would vote for Mr. Foot's party in a general election. That was 6 percentage points down on a similar poll three weeks ago.

The Social Democratic Party responded that Mr. Vogel had been a member of the Hitler Youth because membership was required, but had not been a squad leader.

When Mr. Kohl's office was reached for comment, a spokesman said the chancellor had also been a member of the youth group.

"Everyone had to be," said Walther von Tiesenhausen, a spokesman for the ruling Christian Democrats, who face a challenge from Mr. Vogel in the March 6 election.

Mr. von Tiesenhausen added that at the end of World War II, Mr. Kohl, then 15, was preparing to take up arms when he was briefly taken prisoner by American forces in Bavaria.

At the mid-1930s, membership in the Hitler Youth was voluntary. After that, Hitler's government required membership of non-Jewish Germans over the age of 14.

The newspaper article quoted Dr. Ernst Holler, a veterinarian, as saying he recalled that Mr. Vogel had been a "culture commissioner" in the Gieschen branch of the Hitler Youth organization.

Dr. Holler, 52, said Mr. Vogel had once demoted him to the rank of "cub" for getting into a fight.

The Social Democrats, in a statement, acknowledged that Mr. Vogel had been a member of the Hitler Youth in 1941 and 1942, "as [were] all those of the same age." The statement denied that Mr. Vogel, then 16, had ever been a squad leader, saying he had been responsible for cultural activities in Giesen, north of Frankfurt.

Asked whether the Hitler Youth was voluntary, Mr. Vogel fought with the German Army and was taken prisoner in Italy in 1945 in a battle between German and Allied forces.

### Pravda Renuws Criticism

Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party daily, has renewed criticism of the conservative government in Bonn for its intention to go ahead with plans to deploy U.S. missiles in West Germany if it wins the general election, Reuters reported from Moscow.

The paper said Saturday that the main concern of the Christian Democratic Union appeared to be how to distract West Germans from the anti-war movement and to prevent sober assessment of the situation.

### Swiss Avalanche Kills 5

The Associated Press  
KLOSTERS, Switzerland — An avalanche in the Grisons Alps swept over a group of nine West German skiers on Sunday, killing five of them in the worst accident of this year's Swiss skiing season.



President Abdou Diouf and his wife, both in white, led a Socialist Party march in Senegal during the campaign for Sunday's presidential and legislative elections.

## Fraud Is Alleged in Senegal Election

The Associated Press

DAKAR, Senegal — As voters went to the polls Sunday, an opposition leader charged there was "massive" fraud in the election that is expected to retain President Abdou Diouf as head of state and renew his party's control of the National Assembly.

Abdoulaye Wade, leader of the Senegalese Democratic Party, said that members of his party were being thrown out of polling stations or otherwise denied the right to vote in many places.

Results of voting for the National Assembly were due Monday. Mr. Diouf's Socialist Party is expected to remain dominant in the new house, expanded to 120 seats because of population growth.

Six of 10 newly authorized parties boycotted the election, claiming the 1982 electoral code is unfair and undemocratic in prohibiting the creation of coalitions.

Spokesmen for opposition parties contesting the presidential and legislative races said at a news conference that Mr. Diouf's administration would be held responsible for any irregularities in the voting.

Critics have claimed that many people have received as many as 20 voting registration cards while others have been denied cards.

One observer said the official in charge of the polling at a school in Dakar rejected demands from opposition delegates that voters also show their national identity cards.

Mr. Diouf told reporters at the presidential palace that he did not believe fraud was possible because distribution of registration cards had been carried out "according to the rules."

## India Seeks Harmony At Nonaligned Summit

Reuters

NEW DELHI — As the Nonaligned Movement prepares for two weeks of discussions, Indian leaders are hoping to steer the debate away from potentially divisive issues, such as Cambodia and Afghanistan, and to concentrate on areas of possible agreement.

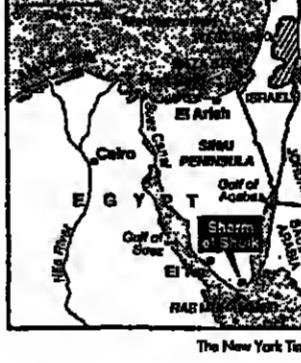
Talks among officials and foreign ministers of the member nations are to start Tuesday, to be followed, starting March 7, by a five-day summit of at least 70 heads of government.

One subject likely to figure prominently in the discussions is a proposal for a freeze on the production, development and deployment of atomic weapons and half to nuclear tests. Third World diplomats said.

Other areas of probable consensus are the need for greater economic cooperation among nonindustrialized nations and settlement of the South-West Africa, or Namibia, and Palestinian questions.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India said Friday that proposals for a new international economic order and increased Third World cooperation in trade, food security and energy would be major topics.

But Mrs. Gandhi declined to say whether the Nonaligned Movement would attempt to form a united front to renegotiate loans and reschedule debts with Western banks and countries.



The New York Times

## Silent Sinai Undisturbed

(Continued from Page 1)

and the peerless gift of silence it

and bestow.

One plan calls for a Sinai population of more than two million in the next 20 years. The best estimate in now is that the desert's inhabitants total no more than 200,000, mostly gathered in and around the provincial capital of El Arish, far to the north. A major task facing the government is to wean Egyptians away from the Nile, no easy task because of centuries-old attachments. There are about 45 million people in Egypt, the vast majority crammed in and around the urban centers of Alexandria and Cairo.

Afghanistan and the Iran-Iraq war are also to be discussed, but there are no specific new proposals for reaching a settlement on either issue, diplomats said.

Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao said the summit would strongly support declaration of the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and seek the removal of the U.S. military base from the island of Diego Garcia.

A recent government announcement

said the Ministry of Industry was again considering using Sinai sand, of which there is a superabundance, in the production of glass after 17 years of importing sand from Belgium and the Netherlands.

The two hotels at Sharm el-Sheikh — the Marina Sharm and the Aquamarine — are housing a trickle of guests. For the Egyptians, whose country is 95 percent desert, the idea of a desert idyll appears to have scant charm. The Israelis, who used to flock down Sinai's other coast, along the Gulf of Aqaba, are not yet coming to the Egyptian-controlled resort and the frosty state of relations between Egypt and Israel, due primarily to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June, has lessened their incentive to return.

An exception was a small group of Israeli divers gathered here to explore the unparalleled corals and marine life of the Red Sea.

Gyora Dor, the Israeli leader of the group, got reacquainted with Ayman Taher, an Egyptian diver he knew, when they encountered one another deep in the Red Sea near an area called Ras Muhammad.

"That makes more sense than most of the politics, doesn't it?" a young woman with the diving group asked.

One official, who wants the southern tip to be a tourist haven but not one of the sort envisioned in a now-abandoned plan that would have turned a former Israeli nature school into a gambling casino, said the government should publicize Sinai's attractions more.

"Look," he said, pointing to posters in a hotel dining room that featured the Sphinx and other Egyptian treasures but nothing about the Red Sea. His point was clear: the beaches and the corals in impeccably clear waters constitute a treasure at least as valuable as the Pyramids, and even more fragile.

There are danger signs. On the Gulf of Suez, not far from Ras Muhammad, where the most magnificent corals are to be found, there is an oil spill and part of the coast is blackened with slimy ooze.

The fate of Sinai is still to be determined. Perhaps Egypt's other pressing problems will force a period of neglect. Perhaps the development plans that take account of the peninsula as a national resource will be deftly carried out, attracting those who wish to savor noisy resorts and packaged diversions.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Gandhi Yields to Sikh Demands

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi turned from Assam violence to the Sikh separatist threat Sunday, giving in to Sikh religious demands, which include the carrying of knives with 6-inch blades aboard domestic airline flights.

Deadly violence in the northeastern state of Assam raised hopes the monthlong rampage of ethnic clashes was easing after more than 3,600 people were killed. For the first time since Feb. 1, no new deaths were reported.

Mrs. Gandhi traveled to the sacred Bangla Sahib temple to address a huge crowd of Sikhs. To the cheers of the crowd, she said she had ordered the Punjab state government to ban the sale of tobacco, meat and liquor around the Sikhs' "Golden Temple" in Amritsar, 200 miles (320 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi. She said the government had also issued orders allowing Sikhs to carry the curved knife that is a symbol of their warrior class aboard Indian Airlines flights.

### Labor Surges in Australian Poll

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The Labor Party has extended its lead over Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's conservative coalition government just a week before general elections in Australia, according to a newspaper opinion poll.

The poll, published Saturday by the country's only national newspaper, *The Australian*, said 52 percent of those surveyed planned to vote next Saturday for Labor candidates and 39 percent intended to support the Liberal-National Party coalition. Polls earlier in the week had given Labor a 10 percentage point lead.

The Labor Party, led by Bob Hawke, needs a national electoral swing of only 1.4 percent to win the 11 additional seats necessary to overturn Mr. Fraser's 21-seat majority in Parliament.



Malcolm Fraser

### More Liberian Troops at Border

MONROVIA, Liberia (UPI) — Liberia moved more troops to its border with Sierra Leone as tension remained high between the two West African countries, a government statement said Saturday.

The crisis was sparked by a newspaper report in Freetown, the Sierra Leone capital, alleging that the Liberian head of state, Samuel Doe, had killed his wife. The rumors were effectively quashed Friday, when Mrs. Nancy Doe drove through Monrovia in an open jeep with her husband at the wheel.

Sierra Leone's president, Siaka Stevens, ordered the arrest of the offending journalist, but Mr. Doe remained unsatisfied and Friday night sent more troops to the border, which he had ordered closed on Tuesday.

Sources said the number of troops there now totaled 3,500.

### Habib Returns to Israel for Talks

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Philip C. Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Mideast, returned to Israel on Sunday for talks with government leaders in a new bid to resolve key points blocking an agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

But a source close to the negotiations said reports that Mr. Habib was carrying a draft agreement for withdrawal "are way too premature."

In Beirut, meanwhile, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan credited a "new dynamic American position" with bringing progress in the efforts to end the foreign occupation of his country. "There is now a reasonable chance of achieving the beginning of Israeli withdrawals," he told the Beirut weekly Monday Morning.

And in what could signal a new Israeli approach to the talks, Israeli radio reported that Moshe Arens, the new defense minister, "enthusiastically supports" a troop disengagement agreement in the Golan heights east of Beirut.

The 920-member Congress, which opens Tuesday, is regarded as virtually certain to pass a law proposed by Mr. Suharto to submit constitutional amendments to popular vote.

The effective end of military representation to Congress is expected to come with approval of plans for holding general elections in 1987. Most members of the body, which meets every five years and is separate from parliament, are armed forces officers. The national elections appear to be a step being taken by President Suharto toward his expected retirement in 1988, at the end of his fourth presidential mandate.

The two hotels at Sharm el-Sheikh — the Marina Sharm and the

# California's Capital Brings Back the Poorhouse

**New Policy Is Attacked as 'Medieval' but Local Officials Claim It Saves Welfare Money**

By Jay Mathews  
*Washington Post Service*

SACRAMENTO, California — Shaken by rising welfare costs, this capital of the nation's wealthiest state has adopted a 19th-century solution to a 20th-century recession.

It has revived the poorhouse.

Since October, Sacramento County has cut off all cash grants and food stamps to single, employable adults now applying for general-assistance welfare. Instead, they have been offered room and board in a dormitory-like shelter, a solution that has spawned a lawsuit and led many not to apply for welfare at all.

The Bannon Street emergency shelter, a brown, single-story, unmarked building in an industrial part of north Sacramento, is the

first poorhouse established in California in half a century, and apparently the only county poorhouse in United States. The 50 to 60 men and women who live and eat there each day receive no cash from the county and must work at least seven days a month; cleaning drains or cutting grass to earn the right to remain.

"I think it's not good," said Alfonzo Collins, 46, a nurse's aide. "They tell you where to live, they tell you what to do, what to eat. ... We get no privacy."

But Sacrament County officials say they are satisfied with the program. It has saved the county money. In November 1981, 552 single, employable persons began to receive cash grants, usually a little less than \$200 a month. In November

1982, shortly after the Bannon Street shelter program began, only 76 single, employable persons received permission to live at Bannon Street, in what the county refers to as "aid in kind" general assistance.

Many others, welfare workers say, decided not to apply after they heard they would have to live there.

Harry Specht, dean of the school of social welfare at the University of California at Berkeley, called the revival of the poorhouse a "medieval" attempt to "create a stigmatized population" and discourage people from applying for welfare at all.

Rex Raper, who directs the shelter under a \$9,800-a-month contract given to his Christian service organization, the Volunteers of

America, considers the shelter a humane way to meet the mounting welfare needs of American cities.

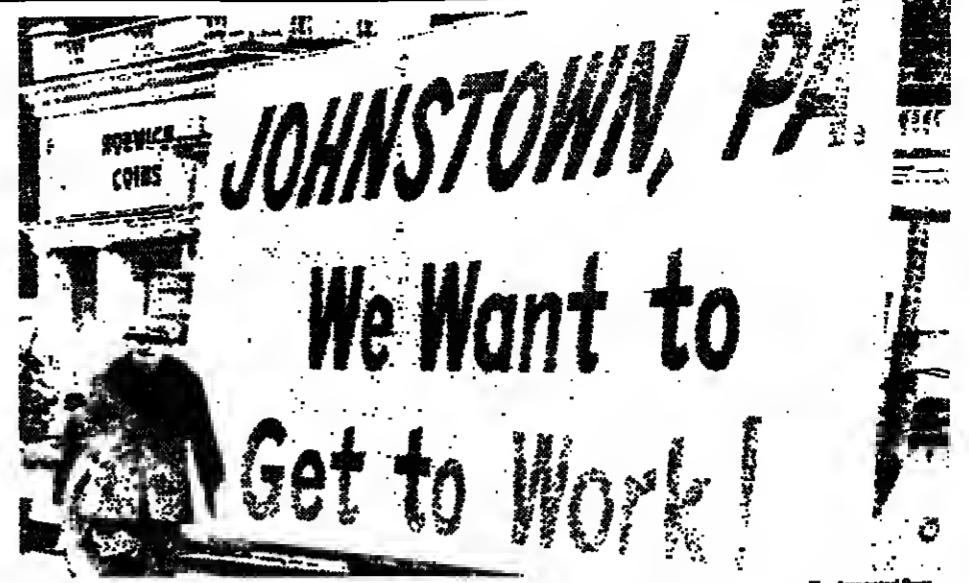
Meals at the shelter are served on a rigid schedule, starting at 6:30 A.M. A resident must appear at 9 P.M. bed check, unless he has notified the shelter staff he will be absent, or he risks losing his bed. The shelter also provides regular prayer meetings, Sunday religious services and Alcoholic Anonymous meetings. Liquor and drugs are forbidden and smoking is not allowed in the dormitories.

Unlike state and federal aid to families, the disabled and the aged, general assistance in California and other states is supported completely by local taxes. Lilly Frawley, deputy county counsel, said Sacrament County was forced to cut out cash grants for general assistance in part because federal welfare grants to the states had been cut.

Persons who are unable to work, married couples and those on general assistance before the shelter system began still receive cash grants and food stamps.

Last fall, a seasonal farm worker, Arthur Robbins, 44, checked in with county welfare officials, assuming he could apply for general assistance until his expected unemployment checks began to arrive. When told he had to go to the shelter, he instead sought out a lawyer.

With the help of the Western Center on Law and Poverty, the lawyer filed suit against the shelter system as being discriminatory and a violation of the constitutional rights to privacy and freedom to travel. A hearing is set for April.



**LEADING INDICATOR** — Johnstown, Pennsylvania, leads the nation in unemployment, with a rate of 22.7 percent. It held a town meeting to discuss recovery.

## House Panel Approves \$4.6 Billion for Jobs, Other Recession Relief

By Helen Dewar  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House Appropriations Committee, restraining spending to avoid a veto, has approved a \$4.6-billion jobs and recession-relief program that has received President Ronald Reagan's qualified approval.

The plan, attached to legislation providing \$5 billion to continue payment of unemployment benefits, was approved Friday by voice vote despite scathing criticism from the committee's ranking Republican and one of its most outspoken Democrats.

Backers of the plan conceded it would hardly make a dent in the nation's 10.4-percent unemployment rate, but argued it would provide 300,000 to 600,000 jobs, along with food, shelter and other aid for hundreds of thousands of jobless workers.

They also said it was the best that Congress could get from Mr. Reagan.

"Let's don't give them an excuse for a veto," said the committee chairman, Jamie L. Whitten, a Mississippi Democrat.

But Representative Silvio O. Conte, a Massachusetts Republican, called the proposal "rotten" and "jouyous."

"This is a piece of paper with pet projects for everybody with an in," he said, adding: "This is not a jobs bill. It's a catch-all bill. Both sides ought to be ashamed of themselves."

Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat, said it was "disgraceful we can't squeeze \$400 million out of brick and mortar and put \$400 million into flesh and blood." Mr. Obey had sought to add \$445 million for health services

## U.S. to Free Space for Homeless

By Joe Pichirallo  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Local governments and charitable organizations will be permitted to set up emergency shelters in some vacant federal buildings as part of an effort to provide additional housing for the nation's growing homeless population, the Reagan administration has announced.

Although Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts and other Democratic leaders have said the bill would be followed by more comprehensive job legislation in the spring, Mr. Obey said he was "terribly skeptical" that anything else would escape a veto.

The current bill, he said, "is the only turkey you've got to ride."

While rejecting all proposed add-ons, the committee agreed to earmark \$250 million of \$1.25 billion for community development grants to areas of heaviest unemployment. The panel also removed a 10-percent limit on the amount of grants that can be used for public programs.

The development grants, which finance construction projects, were the largest item in the package. Most of the rest would go for smaller endeavors, such as small-business loans, prison repair work, park maintenance, food and shelter for the destitute, maternal and child-health services and day-care programs.

A relatively small allocation of \$500,000 would go to the administration to plan a program to help finance basic industries, along with loan programs for housing and farms.

The measure is expected to be approved Wednesday by the House and, with some modifications, by mid-March by the Senate.

## CIA Reportedly Planned Move Against Grenada

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, concerned that Cuba is developing ways to extend its military influence in Central America, considered a covert operation against the leftist government of Grenada in 1981 and is now closely monitoring new Cuban activities on the tiny eastern Caribbean island, knowledgeable administration and congressional sources say.

The details of the operation are not known beyond a general description from the sources that the CIA developed plans in the summer of 1981 to ease economic difficulty for Grenada in hopes of undermining the political control of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who came to power in a coup in March 1979. But these sources said the operation was canceled because the Senate Intelligence Committee opposed it.

A senior Republican on the committee said in an interview last year, "Yes, there was an operation, and we all thought, unanimously I believe, that it was just a small island and so the Cubans or the communists control it, so what?"

The intelligence scrutiny of Grenada and verbal attacks on Mr. Bishop's government represent one side of a government debate over what, if any, danger exists for the United States or its Caribbean allies from Grenada's growing military ties with Cuba.

One of the strongest arguments that a threat exists was offered last week by Nestor D. Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs. In a speech to Florida Republicans, Mr. Sanchez said the Cubans had built a battalion-sized military camp on Grenada that could supplement air and naval facilities under construction.

Mr. Sanchez added that the island had become a "virtual sur-

gate" of Cuba. He said the camp includes barracks, administration buildings, vehicle storage sheds, support buildings and a training area with a Soviet-style obstacle course.

Efforts to reach Grenadan officials in Washington for comment were unsuccessful.

Mr. Sanchez's remarks reflected frustration among many administration officials over the growing military strength of Cuba and its relatively unchallenged support for leftist governments and insurgent movements in places such as Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador.

U.S. officials believe that the Grenadians will allow Cuban military planes to use the airport. Such an air base in the southeastern Caribbean would give Cuban jets enhanced refueling capabilities and would improve the flexibility of the Cuban Air Force.

Coupling this with Cuban and Soviet support to the leftist government in Nicaragua, Mr. Sanchez said the Russians "could definitely place hostile forces and weapons systems capable of striking targets deep in the United States on our borders and adjacent waters."

In November 1981, the National Security Council authorized specific paramilitary actions against the

Cuban presence in the region. "In some circumstances, CIA might take unilateral paramilitary action against special Cuban targets," according to National Security Council minutes.

While intelligence concerns over Cuban aid to Grenada remain high, many officials in Congress and elsewhere believe Mr. Reagan and his policy advisers have consistently exaggerated the threat posed by the nation of 110,000 people, which is largely dependent on tourism.

CIA officials presented the plan to destabilize the Grenadan government to the Senate Intelligence Committee in July 1981. Because of what were perceived as unusual components, if met strong opposition, sources within the committee said.

A senior committee member said the proposed operation did not include any plan to overthrow Mr. Bishop. "We may cause a little economic trouble, a little publicity and

aid, but we don't overthrow governments," he said. Another member of the committee suggested that the plan called for "economic destabilization affecting the political viability of the government."

Covert operations against Grenada were first discussed in the Carter administration after the Bishop government supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and openly solicited economic aid from Cuba. But after reviewing options, according to current and former administration officials, President Jimmy Carter rejected all but propaganda measures.

Those measures continued into 1982. During his working vacation last summer in Barbados, Grenada's neighbor, Mr. Reagan said, "El Salvador isn't the only country that's being threatened with Marxism." Grenada, Mr. Reagan continued, "bears the Soviet and Cuban trademark, which means it will attempt to spread the virus among its neighbors."

## Adelman Debate Likely to Reflect Doubt on Reagan's Arms Policy

By Hedrick Smith  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was obviously annoyed. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's rejection, by a 9-8 vote, of Kenneth L. Adelman as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency was a painful embarrassment. Politically, Mr. Reagan could be hurt even more.

The Senate floor debate on Mr. Adelman's nomination seems likely to become a forum for broad questioning of Mr. Reagan's own commitment to successful arms negotiations, and a divisive Senate discussion is likely to add to West European opposition to the administration's arms-control approach.

After three critical hearings, the committee voted against Mr. Adelman, a young former Pentagon official and now deputy chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, came as no surprise. Where the White House took solace was in the panel's willingness not to bottle up the nomination entirely. It reported it out, permitting action by the full Senate in mid-March.

Even if the president ultimately gets his way, which some foes as well as supporters, respectively of Mr. Reagan's lobbying abilities, expect, the sizable opposition tells much about the shifting mood in Congress and the country. For Mr. Adelman's views, including his mistrust of Moscow, his belief in an American arms buildup, his skepticism of past Soviet-U.S. arms accords and his demand for deep reductions, parallel the president's. And they differ little from the initial positions of the departed director of the arms control agency, Eugene V. Rostow.

Ironically, the antagonism to Mr. Adelman was partly Mr. Rostow's doing. It takes root in White House disapproval of a compromise on intermediate-range missiles developed last year by Paul Nitze, the chief negotiator, and promoted by Mr. Rostow, both of whom are regarded in Washington as hard-line "hawks." Indeed, after his dismissal last month, Mr. Rostow questioned the administration's zeal for agreements with the Kremlin and warned that too rigid a line would alienate the European opposition.

That is where the administration's Senate critics have taken up. "I've been saying for a long time this administration is not serious about arms control or is not capable of conducting effective negotiations," said Senator Alan Cranston of California, a candidate for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. "With the Adelman nomination, they have now demonstrated a desire to cope with the Kremlin and warned that too rigid a line would alienate the European opposition."

That is where the administration's Senate critics have taken up. "I've been saying for a long time this administration is not serious about arms control or is not capable of conducting effective negotiations," said Senator Alan Cranston of California, a candidate for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination. "With the Adelman nomination, they have now demonstrated a desire to cope with the Kremlin and warned that too rigid a line would alienate the European opposition."

The so-called volunteers are none other than the barbarous aggressors sent by the Vietnamese authorities four years ago with Soviet support to... occupy the whole" of Cambodia, the newspaper said. It said the withdrawal offer was "nothing but a ploy to foul the agency.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, a liberal Republican, noting the affinity of Mr. Adelman's views with the president's, said the floor debate offered an ideal vehicle for a critical review of the administration's handling of arms negotiations.

The sanctions provision would require employers to verify the legal status of all persons hired and would impose civil and, in some instances, criminal penalties if illegal aliens were discovered on the payrolls.

Proponents of the bill, including its sponsor, Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, have said that the sanctions are an essential trade-off if the bill is to include another provision strongly favored by Hispanic groups: amnesty for millions of illegal workers.

The vote on an amendment of the bill, including its sponsor, Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, have said that the sanctions are an essential trade-off if the bill is to include another provision strongly favored by Hispanic groups: amnesty for millions of illegal workers.

The opposition was voiced by leaders of the League of United Latin American Citizens, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and other Hispanic organizations. They helped block a similar immigration revision bill in the House late last year.

Last year, the bill passed the Senate but died in the House.

## Canada Asks U.S. to Reconsider Ruling on 3 'Propaganda' Films

By Cass Peterson  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Canada has asked the State Department to reverse the Justice Department's decision to label three Canadian films as "political propaganda." Protests have also been voiced in Congress, and the American Civil Liberties Union has announced plans to challenge the decision in court.

Canadian Embassy officials said that they had requested a "clarification" and, if possible, a reversal of the Justice Department's decision to require a disclaimer on two films about acid rain and a nuclear war documentary produced by the National Film Board of Canada.

The decision, reaffirmed Friday by the Justice Department, also requires distributors to send a government list of organizations that have asked to see the films.

On Thursday, a Justice Department spokesman said the action

was "not unique," although he said that he had never heard of its being taken before.

However, on Friday night another department spokesman said that the requirement had been invoked previously, citing three examples from last year, including another acid rain film produced in Canada, "Crisis in Rain." The Canadian Embassy in Washington had no information on the "Crisis in Rain."

The New York office of the American Civil Liberties Union called last week's Justice Department decision "blatantly unconstitutional" and said it would file suit on behalf of theater owners and distributors to prevent the government from collecting the names of organizations interested in showing the films.

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee held a screening Friday, and Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, announced that he intended to show the films to his colleagues on the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Kennedy also said that he wanted Attorney General William French Smith to appear before his committee to "explain this inexcusable action by the department manager."

One of the films, "If You Love This Planet," a short documentary on nuclear war, has been nominated for an Academy Award. Another of the films, "Acid Rain: Recovery or Recovery," won top honors last year in a competition sponsored by the American Society of Foresters. The third film is entitled "Acid From Heaven."

The foreign agents law defines "political propaganda" in part as "any communication intended to prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce or in any other way influence... any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies or relations of a government of a foreign country."

## ADOPTION SERVICES

We are a licensed adoption agency now accepting applications for adoption of children born in the U.S.A.

For information, please write or call:

**FRIENDS OF CHILDREN, INC.**

4325 Memorial Drive

Decatur, Georgia 30032, U.S.A.

Telephone: (404) 294-9000

## U.S. Unions Told to Wait In '84 Race

By Seth S. King  
*New York Times Service*

BAL HARBOUR, Florida — The executive council of the AFL-CIO has asked member unions to withhold any individual endorsements of presidential candidates at least until Aug. 1.

The request on Friday was the initial step in the 99-union federation's first attempt to indicate a presidential preference before the major parties nominate their candidates. In August, the AFL-CIO agreed to seek a consensus among members to endorse a candidate, and thereby increase its influence in the presidential nominating process.

In December, before the first caucuses and primaries in the 1984 race, the AFL-CIO plans to hold a special endorsement convention at which union leaders hope to coalesce labor support behind one candidate.

Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO, said after the executive council's meeting Friday that the 31 union officials on the body had also agreed that if delegates to the endorsement convention concurred, by a two-thirds vote, on a candidate, affiliated unions would be obligated to support that candidate in the primaries.

Mr. Kirkland noted that member unions were independent, but he indicated that the executive council's vote created a "moral obligation" on affiliates.

The Aug. 1 date for individual unions' support was a slight setback for former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, a Minnesota Democrat who is considered the early favorite in the endorsement contest.

# Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Dependent on Recovery

"One quarter of everything produced in the world is now traded across national borders," A.W. Clausen, president of the World Bank, observed the other day. He was talking about the developing countries' debts and the importance of not treating them as a crisis. He is right about that. While the debts are unprecedented, they are financing flows of trade and commercial expansion that are also unprecedented. The right response to concerns about the Third World's debt, as Mr. Clausen observed, is to encourage the rapid expansion of trade with those countries.

The clearest lesson that emerges from the development of the Third World nations is that openness to foreign trade encourages efficiency, adaptability and growth," he said. He might have added that the same lesson applies in the countries of the First World.

One of the most disquieting things about the debt question last year, and a great contributor in the bankers' bad nerves, was the realization that no one had even approximately accurate figures on who owed what to whom. The International Monetary Fund provided some interesting numbers earlier this winter. Now the World Bank has published a detailed tabulation of medium- and long-term debt for nearly all of the Third World coun-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Caligula's EPA Horses

To see what has gone wrong inside the Environmental Protection Agency there is no need to peer through the acid vapors that stream from its every window in Washington. The makings of the crisis were laid long ago with the people whom the president appointed — and the Senate confirmed — as the agency's top managers. The firing of Rita Lavelle and two other senior officials does not begin to reclaim the wasteland then created.

Seldor since the Emperor Caligula appointed his horse a consul has there been so wide a gulf between authority and competence. Mr. Reagan's EPA appointees brought almost no relevant experience to their jobs. His administrator, Anne Burford, was a telephone company attorney and two-term state legislator who learned about environmental issues fighting Clean Air Act provisions in Colorado.

Mrs. Burford, like Interior Secretary James Watt, is a protege of Mr. Reagan's friend Joseph Coors, the brewing and energy magnate. With White House support she has halved the EPA's resources at a time when its responsibilities are doubling. She has sabotaged its enforcement office with continual reorganizations. She has thereby sharply reduced — some say, intentionally wrecked — the agency's reputation and effectiveness.

Mrs. Burford's misjudgment is most evident in the people she appointed to run the EPA. They are distinguished only by a lack of relevant qualifications and by hostility to environmental regulation. A surprising number have become subject to conflict of interest charges.

Miss Lavelle, the now-dismissed assistant administrator for hazardous waste, is a former public relations officer for Aerojet-General. Congress is investigating charges, which she denies, that she continued to participate in

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Doubts About Development

Development people now are in a state of profound self-doubt. Ten years ago there were several schools of thought that had confident prescriptions for development; if only you followed those prescriptions the Third World would bloom. They called for a wide range of things from classic revolution and land reform to inviting in the multinationals and leaving it to them. Today not one of those schools advances its prescriptions with one-tenth the confidence it had 10 years ago.

Even the approaches are in dispute, with calls for system changes like the New International Economic Order pitted against, for example, Basic Needs. There is even a degree of credence accorded in fellow: like Prof. Peter Bauer of the London School of Economics, who usually implies that any development aid makes things worse in the recipient countries. Intellectually it is a challenging time.

—P.B. Stone, editor of *Development Forum*, in an interview in *World Press Review*.

### Intransigence in Indochina

The Indochina summit conference held in Laos [last week] was a farce affair, and did little more than strengthen Vietnam's hold over its junior partners in Laos and Cambodia. The absurdity of the current conflict in Cambodia is that given the will it would not be hard to cobble together a coalition of the main parties involved. Pol Pot's guerrillas would quickly lose their military and political cohesion if Pol Pot himself, and perhaps two

—The Hartford (Connecticut) Courant.

### FROM OUR FEB. 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: The Macedonian Question

VIENNA.—The suggestion made by the British Minister of Foreign Affairs that a Christian Governor be appointed in Macedonia is looked upon with the utmost coldness here. The idea of a Christian Governor was suggested to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in London, and by him conveyed to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who replied that this would lead the Powers on a very dangerous course. "Behind the Macedonian lies the Turkish question," the Neue Freie Presse remarks. "How could the Sultan, by friendly means, be persuaded to give up the province?" Sir Edward Grey's words may undoubtedly provide the sparks calculated to light a fire in the Balkan States."

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Chairman

KATHARINE GRAHAM AND ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

ROLAND PINSON, Executive Editor

EDWARD RENE BONDY, Deputy Editor

FRANCOIS DESMAISON, Director of Circulation

SAMUEL ABT, Deputy Editor

RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Editor

CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor

STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Director of Advertising

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Leccor, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3285618. Telex 61170.

S.A. capital de 1.000.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73201126. Commissaire Paritaire N. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

## Take Another Look at Nonalignment

By Charles William Maynes

**W**ASHINGTON — Next week a predictable step will take place in the increasingly troubled North-South ministerial. The 100-plus members of the Nonaligned Movement will hold a summit, this time in New Delhi, and can be depended upon to denounce U.S. policy in Central America, the Middle East and southern Africa. If the meeting has a word to say about communist behavior in Afghanistan or Cambodia, the language will be cautious and muted.

How should Washington relate in a movement that proclaims itself to be nonaligned yet seems to follow policies closely aligned to anti-American positions? Over the years U.S. governments have had three answers: Pretend that the Nonaligned Movement does not exist; denounce it in the hope that it will cease to exist; try to encourage moderation in the movement to change the very purpose of its existence.

None of these policies has worked effectively. Pretending the movement does not exist has not worked because there is among Third World countries, as different as they are, a sense of solidarity born among the weak whenever they feel they are threatened by the strong.

In Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955, the Ceylonese prime minister expressed this solidarity well: "We... come in the conference weak and relatively unarmed. We have no thermal nuclear bombs in our pockets, no weapons of chemical and bacteriological warfare up our sleeves, no plans for armament factories or blueprints for

op. while Soviet neglect of Third World development concerns will scarcely be mentioned.

There is another way to look at Third World nonalignment that might enable Americans to regard its record with critical understanding and its future with increased hope. The essence of nonalignment, after all, is resistance to domination and dependence. It is part of the Third World's continuing effort to liberate the South from the control of the North. Increasingly, this desire for independence may favor the United States more than the Soviet Union.

The United States, for example, may find lectures from the Indian government irritating. But irritation would give way to real panic if India ever abandoned nonalignment and offered the Soviet Union naval bases and other military facilities in the Indian Ocean area.

It is in this sense of Third World resistance in Soviet demands, which are likely to increase, that America should find advantages in the Nonaligned Movement. The Soviet Union has shown signs in Afghanistan of being a predatory power in sensitive areas of the Third World. The United States now has an enhanced interest in seeing the Third World unite to raise as high as possible the political and psychological barriers to the use of force and superpower pressure in the international community.

The writer is editor of *Foreign Policy*. He contributed this comment to the *Los Angeles Times*.

## The Pope: Is He Wise To Travel?

By Don A. Schanche

**V**ATICAN CITY — "I personally think it's a crazy trip," a churchman at the Vatican says of this week's 17th trip abroad in four years by Pope John Paul II.

There is apparently growing resistance to the pope's foreign travel as he prepares to leave on Wednesday for an eight-day, eight-country tour of Central America. No Vatican officials want to be quoted publicly in their criticism, but a number have recently been outspoken in private, raising several objections.

Travel is risky for the pope, who has already survived two attempts on his life. One was almost successful, when he was gravely wounded by gunfire in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981. The other came on a supposedly "safe" trip to Portugal, when a dissident priest pointed a gun at him with a bayonet last May 12.

• The trips have become too expensive, with the financial burden falling mainly on the host churches in the countries he visits. The pontiff's pastoral visit to Britain last June cost more than \$10 million. African countries that he visited last February are still paying for their hospitality. The Spanish church can expect an estimated \$10-million bill when he tours Spain in November.

• No matter how often he repeats that his missions abroad are purely pastoral, the trips inevitably have political repercussions that are not always in the church's favor. In his back-to-back trips to Britain and Argentina in June, for example, he had to walk a tightrope of ambiguity and precision in calling for peace between the two warring nations, so as to avoid favoring either. In Spain the conservative pope was accused of political meddling after he denounced liberalized divorce and abortion laws that the new Socialist government favors. In Central America he is expected to abuse controversy by calling down strongly in favor of conservative bishops against clergy who favor "liberation theology."

And a Vatican critic points out that the church is at serious odds with at least two of the pope's Central American host countries: Nicaragua and El Salvador, and faces an uncertain welcome in Guatemala.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

And a Vatican critic points out that the church is at serious odds with at least two of the pope's Central American host countries: Nicaragua and El Salvador, and faces an uncertain welcome in Guatemala.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

The pontiff strongly objects to the presence of five Roman Catholic priests in public office in Nicaragua, and he has banned such political activity by clergymen. The Nicaraguan church itself deeply split over canonical support of a leftist government, has reportedly worked out a face-saving compromise whereby the politically active priests will not meet the pontiff while he is in the country.

## A Sense of Dreamland, Blunder — Aw Shucks

By Anthony Lewis

**B**OSTON — America is conducting a remarkable experiment in modern government. It is testing the effects on a great democracy of a vacuum at the center — of a chief executive who is scarcely informed on the substance of issues and shows no interest in being informed.

That is what underlies all the current buzz about Ronald Reagan's problems. The word in Washington is that the Reagan administration is "in disarray." But it never was arrayed, except in the portentous imagination of the press. At the point of decision-making there was and is a president with a seven-minute attention span, a president interested not in reality but in appearance, in slogans.

Consider the two big flaps, domestic and foreign, in which the president is now involved: the mess at the Environmental Protection Agency and the choice of a director for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. There are ideological elements in each. But what is really striking in both episodes is how Mr. Reagan's unawareness of reality has damaged his own interest.

In filing the arms control job the president had one paramount interest: to show that he is serious about reaching nuclear weapons agreements with the Soviet Union. He needed to show that to a Congress that is rebelling on the nuclear issue, to a worried American public and most of all to restive allies in Europe.

Just how concerned the allies are could not have been missed by anyone even marginally interested in the subject of arms control. European leaders had been signaling for months that they do not want to stand pat on Mr. Reagan's "zero option" proposal on theater nuclear weapons — the U.S. offer not to proceed with its planned deployment if the Soviets remove all of theirs.

Under the threat of political assassination, the president had one paramount interest: to show that he is serious about reaching nuclear weapons agreements with the Soviet Union. He needed to show that to a Congress that is rebelling on the nuclear issue, to a worried American public and most of all to restive allies in Europe.

Conversations with nearly two dozen people who have met Mr. Reagan this month provide some answers. Their accounts suggest a man who prefers fun to work, who loves to entertain and feel loved, who likes being president, but who rarely gets enthused about governing.

They



**PROTEST IN BRUSSELS** — Policemen led away a demonstrator during a weekend rally against unemployment. Some protesters reportedly threw objects at the police but were dispersed. Twenty persons were arrested. Police said 30,000 people marched in the rally, which was called by Belgium's major labor groups.

## Irish Budget Aiding Ulster Shops Polish Union Of Writers Is Warned

### Fear Takes Back Seat as Bargain-Hunters Head North

*New York Times Service*  
DUBLIN — The slogan brought you smiles here, but it is working. Come to Belfast for bargain shopping.

"The southern accents are definitely being heard in town," said Rosemary Hamilton, a spokeswoman for the Belfast City Council. "If you show them a bargain, they forget about the risk."

"Businesses in British-ruled Northern Ireland," she said, "have been helped by the tough budget introduced Feb. 9 in the Irish Republic, and the large flow of people crossing the border to shop in Northern Ireland is expected to increase."

Every weekend, thousands of shoppers return to the Republic laden with electrical goods, food, clothing, liquor and cosmetics.

### Hanley Issues Call for Conference Leading to Reunification of Ireland

*Reuters*  
DUBLIN — Charles J. Hanley, the Irish opposition leader, has called for a constitutional conference as a prelude to a final withdrawal of Britain from Northern Ireland and reunification of the island.

Addressing the 31st congress of his Fianna Fail party, Ireland's largest, Mr. Hanley said Saturday that Northern Ireland had shown itself to be an unworkable and unsustainable political entity.

A constitutional conference, the former prime minister said, would work out the conditions for the transfer of power to new political structures for all of Ireland. A ma-

store owners in the north are enjoying the bonanza while many of their counterparts in the Republic say they face ruin.

Legally, there is a limit of about \$200 on the amount of goods people can bring south, but customs checks are not strict.

Some of the measures in Ireland's budget package are to take effect Tuesday, including an increase in the value-added tax to 35 percent from 30 percent on luxury items and 23 percent from 18 percent on general goods. Increases in gasoline and liquor prices are also part of the package.

Changing business fortunes in the two Irelands are reflected in the towns of Dungalkin in the Irish Republic and Newry in Northern Ireland, each about five miles (eight kilometers) from the border on the Dublin-to-Belfast road.

Newry, languished in publicity about violence and British troops in its streets.

But continuing high inflation in the Republic — 17.8 percent in 1982 — along with gains by the Irish pound, and the big tax increases have made shopping in the north more attractive in the last year.

Newry has stayed out of recent headlines, and people in the Republic have gradually come to realize that visiting the north is not necessarily traumatic. A lower British Army profile in recent months has also helped.

Oliver Purling, one of many local company owners in Dublin offering regular shopping specials to the north, said: "People aren't in the least worried about going. They're safer in Newry than in O'Connell Street in Dublin. They've no fear of being mugged."

Cheaper gasoline is one fact. In Ireland it costs the equivalent of \$3.02 a gallon for premium grade, more than most European countries. The Irish government increased the price by 27 cents a gallon last month, and the new budget added a further 15 cents. The price in the north is \$2.27.

In Newry, one of the beneficiaries of the influx of shoppers is Vincent Toner, who runs an electrical goods store. Fifty percent of his business, Mr. Toner said, comes from across the border.

### STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

*United Press International*  
VIENNA — Polish authorities have charged that the Polish Writers' Union is deeply infiltrated by the political opposition and warned that the suspended organization will not be revived unless pro-government members get the upper hand.

The organization was suspended when martial law was imposed Dec. 13, 1981. It has not yet been reactivated, although martial law was partially suspended Dec. 31.

A report by the Communist Party's culture department read Friday night at a conference of Communist writers in Warsaw stressed that once it is reactivated, only officially sanctioned writers will be able to join the union, according to the PAP news agency.

A declaration adopted by the conference strongly endorsed this stand.

"We are witnessing the symptoms of a moral and political chaos in literature and the literary milieu which result from emotions and the logic of political clashes," the party report said.

"The situation in the Polish Writers' Union arouses deep concern; the influence that the opponents of socialism still have on the authorities of the Polish Writers' Union does not make it possible to revive this union," it said.

The report added, "This organization must accept and respect the principles of the socialist system in its statutes and practical activity. Only the creative achievements published by the official publishing houses and publications in the country can be the basis of membership in this organization."

## John Cowles Sr. Dies; Major U.S. Publisher

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — John Cowles Sr., 84, who built a newspaper empire in Minneapolis and used it to fight for internationalism, education and religious tolerance, died at his Minneapolis home Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Cowles led The Minneapolis Star and The Minneapolis Tribune from the 1940s through the 1960s. He was widely credited with having persuaded his close friend, Wendell Willkie, to seek the presidency in 1940, thus defusing isolationism as a potential issue for a country on the brink of war.

In 1952, he helped persuade Dwight D. Eisenhower to run for president. He was one of the first Republicans to urge recognition of Communists China.

Ten years ago he retired as chairman of the board of his newspaper company, turning the title over to his son, John Cowles Jr.

The fortunes of the empire he built have faltered in recent years. Investments in Harper's magazine and in a Buffalo daily newspaper proved costly, and last year the Star was merged into the Tribune. Last month the directors of what is now Cowles Media Co. removed his son as president and publisher.

Mr. Cowles was born in Algona, Iowa, on Dec. 14, 1898. Five years later, his father, Gardner Cowles Sr., bought The Des Moines Register and Des Moines Tribune for \$300,000 and transformed them over the next 30 years into Iowa's premier newspapers.

After studying at Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard College and serving in the U.S. Army in World War I, John Cowles returned to Des Moines in 1920 to work first as a reporter and then on the business side of the Register and Tribune. In 1935, with his family's support, he bought a money-losing afternoon daily in Minneapolis, the Star.

The Star was known as a Farmer-Labor paper, but he broadened news coverage, changed the layout and initiated campaigns that doubled circulation in four years. The Star did not begin to achieve commercial success, however, until Mr. Cowles bought a rival afternoon paper, the Journal, in 1939.

Two years later he completed his Minneapolis sweep by buying the last competitor, the Tribune, and began to duplicate in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and western Colorado the journalistic hegemony that his father and a younger brother, Gardner Cowles Jr., were achieving in Iowa.

The brother, generally known as Mike, separately built his own publishing empire, Cowles Communications, which included Look magazine. But the branches of the family remained close.

**Jean d'Arcy**

PARIS (NYT) — Jean d'Arcy, 69, a pioneer of French television and founder of Eurovision, died Saturday.

Mr. d'Arcy founded the Multivision cable television company in 1971. During the same period he became what the newspaper Le Monde called the "eminence grise" of French television, serving on various commissions and organizations concerned with television's history and future.

### U.S. Playwright Choked on Bottle Cap

By Suzanne Daley

*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Tennessee Williams choked to death on a plastic cap of the type used on bottles of nasal spray or eye solution. New York City's chief medical examiner said.

The 71-year-old playwright, who was round dead in his Manhattan hotel room on Friday, died of asphyxia caused by an obstruction in the opening of the larynx, the medical examiner, Dr. Elliot M. Gross, said. After an autopsy was performed Saturday.

He said there was no suspicion of foul play and that, although the death would not be classified until all the results of chemical tests were complete, "deaths of this type are usually classified as accidental."

An empty wine bottle and several types of medication were found in Mr. Williams's room. But Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

Williams's two-room suite at the Hotel Elysee, but he would not say why anything was missing a cap like the one that caused the playwright's death?

Alcohol and drugs, along with strong coffee and cigarettes, became a regular part of Mr. Williams's life in the mid-1950s after "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" brought him a second Pulitzer Prize. As the playwright saw it, that great success was a turning point, and a long decline began.

### Reagan Backs Plan to Tell Parents When Minors Given Contraceptives

*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has defended the administration's effort to require federally funded family-planning clinics to notify parents when they provide prescription contraceptives to minors, telling a group of high-school students that the government should not try to play "mama and papa."

Under the proposed regulation by the Department of Health and Human Services, a clinic would have to notify a parent within 10 days after giving a minor a prescription contraceptive.

government injecting itself into the family between parent and child?"

Mr. Reagan was replying on a television show Friday to a question about the regulation that had been scheduled to take effect on Friday. Two federal judges, however, have blocked implementation of the proposed regulation and the administration is appealing.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said Mr. Williams had died sometime in the late evening of Friday. Officials had said Friday they believed Mr. Williams had died of natural causes.

The medical examiner left many questions unanswered. He would not speculate on how the bottle cap might have got into Mr. Williams's throat. He said there were a number of medical dispensers in Mr.

Williams's two-room suite at the Hotel Elysee, but he would not say why anything was missing a cap like the one that caused the playwright's death?

Alcohol and drugs, along with strong coffee and cigarettes, became a regular part of Mr. Williams's life in the mid-1950s after "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" brought him a second Pulitzer Prize. As the playwright saw it, that great success was a turning point, and a long decline began.

Under the proposed regulation by the Department of Health and Human Services, a clinic would have to notify a parent within 10 days after giving a minor a prescription contraceptive.

An empty wine bottle and several types of medication were found in Mr. Williams's room. But Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through Mr. Williams's mouth.

Dr. Gross said results from chemical tests would take several weeks, and he declined to say whether alcohol or drugs had been a factor in the death.

The president said that although critics of his proposed regulation "are all complaining that this is government interfering with the rights of young people, what about

the larynx, through

The most  
impressive  
service  
to come out of  
Sweden since  
**Bjorn Borg.**

**From today, the Sparbankernas  
Bank of Sweden will be operating  
internationally under a new name—  
SWEDBANK.**

And an impressive service  
is simply one of the qualities  
we intend to demonstrate in  
common with our famous  
compatriot.

Some of the others: speed, professionalism, flexibility



and an unusual standard of competitiveness. All at your service through our comprehensive range of international commercial banking services.

And all highly relevant to  
your business.

For full details, contact us  
at the address below.  
It could be the best call of

**It could be the best call of  
the year.**

# **SWEDBANK**

DOMESTIC NAME: SPÅRBANKERNAS BANK

**From today Sweden has an excellent name for International Banking.**

Head Office: S-105 34 Stockholm, Sweden. Telephone: 08-762 1000. Telex: 12826 SWEDBNK S.  
Representative Office: 7 Bircham Lane, London EC3V 9BY. Telephone: 01-283 1836/7

هڪڙا من الأصل

## BUSINESS/ FINANCE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1983

Page 1

## EUROBONDS

By BOB HAGERTY

## The Market Wants to Get Used To Cut in Oil Prices Gradually

LONDON — The Eurobond market likes the idea of lower oil prices but wants to get used to them gradually.

Hopes that the decline in oil prices will mean lower inflation and interest rates helped sustain a moderate advance on the market last week.

If OPEC ministers, expected to meet in Geneva this week, agree on a plan to lower oil prices by \$4 or \$5 a barrel, the market probably will take it in stride, said P. Joan Beck, head of Eurobond syndication at Morgan Stanley. Such a cut, he said, already had been mostly discounted by traders.

A price cut of \$7 or \$8, however, would likely be left to the market nervous, Mr. Beck and others said. Buyers might then charge into instruments that are considered safe, such as U.S. Treasury bills, in a replay of last year's so-called flight to quality.

In that event, the immediate effect of oil-price vertigo would be to boost dollar-denominated paper even though foreign-exchange analysts generally expect cheaper oil to benefit the yen and Deutsche mark more than the dollar. "The U.S. is going

to emerge well out of any oil-price war," reasoned Peter Alfred of Ross and Partners. He said bond buyers probably would turn to dollar instruments before sorting out the longer-term implications for the West German and Japanese economies, which are much more dependent on imported oil than is the United States.

Whether an oil-price war would shake the banking system by bankrupting heavily indebted oil producers remained a matter of debate. In a telephone interview from New York, George J. Clark, an executive vice president of Citibank, vigorously disputed on Friday the critics of warning from some bank officials.

When oil prices climbed from \$3 to more than \$40 in the 1970s, he argued, "we kept the banking system going." So, he said, banks ought to be able to cope with any plunge in oil prices now.

Aside from the oil situation, the market saw other signs of lower interest rates last week. On Friday, most major U.S. banks cut their prime rates half a point to 10 percent, the lowest level in more than four years, and the U.S. government reported that consumer prices rose just 0.2 percent in January.

## Even Kaufman Upbeat

Even Henry Kaufman, the often-bearish chief economist at Salomon Brothers, was moved to predict some near-term sunshine. "Inflation is continuing to moderate beyond general expectations," he acknowledged in his weekly comment. "The combination of disciplined wage settlements, large unused plant capacity and further oil price declines is likely to forestall the re-emergence of inflation and the re-ignition of inflation expectations for the time being."

At midweek, the bond markets had a mild scare from the U.S. government's report of an unexpectedly large rise of 4.5 percent in January orders for durable goods. That raised fears that the Federal Reserve would conclude that the U.S. economy was out of the emergency ward and could stand some squeeze treatment to wring out any lingering inflationary pressures. Apparently, however, the market quickly concluded that the Fed would not do anything quite so rash.

The market's rapid return to faith was a healthy sign, Mr. Beck said, adding: "the market really just wants to do better."

## Demand for Quality

Encouraging such sentiment last week were strong demand for two high-quality issues.

Prudential Funding, a unit of Prudential Insurance of America, offered \$100 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing 10 percent. Though the coupon was considered aggressively low, the bonds sold quickly and were quoted late Friday at a premium of around one-quarter point.

Credit Suisse announced an offer of \$100 million of seven-year notes at par bearing 10 percent. That issue ended the week at a premium of about three-quarters of a point.

Also enlivening trading was the Siemens issue that came to market in mid-February. The seven-year bonds each bear warrants to buy nine common shares in the company at 265 DM apiece.

Offered at par, the bonds leaped to a 10-percent premium, then eased back to a price of 104%. Last week the bonds shot back up: on Friday they were quoted at about 112%.

The premium reflected a jump in Siemens shares, which closed Friday at 278.80 DM in Frankfurt, up from 269 on the date of the bond offer.

*Carl Gewirtz's column will resume next Monday.*

## Belco and Louisiana Land Break Off Merger Talks

Belco Petroleum and Louisiana Land and Exploration have announced that they have broken off merger talks. The two had confirmed early last week that they were negotiating for Louisiana Land to buy Belco for \$200 a share, or some \$700 million.

While neither company would comment on the reason for breaking off negotiations, announced Friday, sources close to both sides said that the Belco family, major stockholders in Belco, had decided at the last moment that they were unable to surrender control of the company.

Arthur B. Belfer, 75-year-old chairman of Belco, controls about 13½ percent of the stock, while his son, Robert, president, who will be 48 next month, controls another 10½ percent. The elder Mr. Belfer's son-in-laws, Lawrence Rubin and Jack Saltz, control 9 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Sources said that negotiations provided for the Belfer family to become the largest stockholder in Louisiana Land, a prospect that Louisiana Land is understood to have accepted. Moreover, Robert Belfer is understood to have been

## CURRENCY RATES

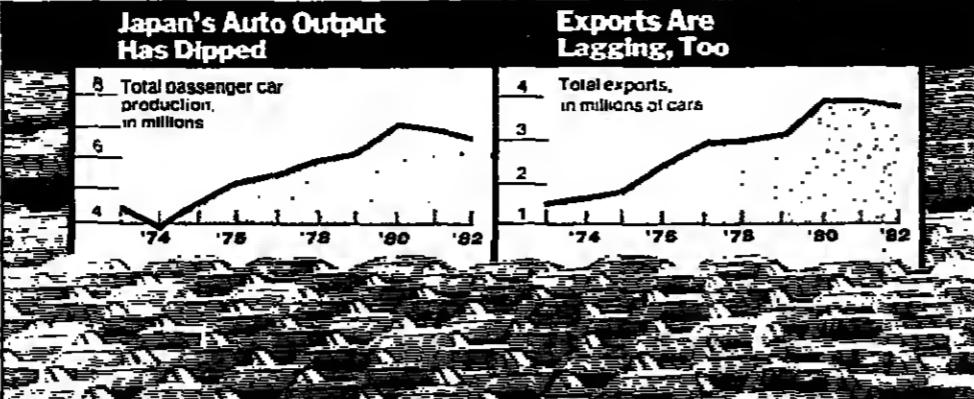
Interbank exchange rates for Fri. 25, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	U.S.	DM.	BLF.	SEK.	FR.	DM.	DM.
Amsterdam	2,975	1,672	2,222	—	1,119	5,611	131,295	—	31,877	—	—
Brussels (ex)	47.65	72.63	19,708	4,925	3,412	17,827	22,485	5,526	—	—	—
Frankfurt	2,409	2,688	—	—	1,723	9,641	5,974	110,455	28,097	—	—
London (ex)	1,5793	3,697	18,465	2,132	4,078	17,715	10,978	13,1845	—	—	—
Moscow	1,993.05	2,128.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	1,524	0,1716	0,146	0,0714	0,0714	0,0211	0,0116	0,0116	—	—	—
Paris	6,8475	10,425	20,515	—	4,9065	254,54	14,385	30,642	79,61	—	—
Zurich	2,0755	3,101	94,15	79,438	0,1454	73,97	4,2651	—	22,60	—	—
1 ECU	0,9465	0,6201	2,286	6,4296	1,20236	2,9772	45,0253	1,9264	8,3852	—	—
1 SDR	1,0917	0,7153	2,6361	7,47321	N.A.	2,4142	51,958	2,215	8,7922	—	—

## Dollar Values

	Per	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.	Currency	Per	U.S.
0.9415	Australia \$	1,0401	N.A.	Israel shekel	225.10	0.9768	5. African franc	1,079	—	—
0.959	Austria schilling	16.94	0.9443	Japanese yen	223.10	0.9768	5. African franc	1,079	—	—
0.9416	Belgium fr.	1.0401	0.9443	Korean won	2,2705	0.9877	5. Kenyan shilling	72,04	—	—
0.9416	Canada \$	1.2275	0.9445	Malaysian ringgit	2,2705	0.9877	5. Kenyan shilling	72,04	—	—
0.9416	Denmark krone	6,9295	0.9445	Norw. krone	7,115	0.9445	Swed. krona	7,115	—	—
0.9416	Finnish mark	5,777	0.9443	P.N.L. peso	9,67	0.9251	Taiwan \$	37,915	—	—
0.9416	French franc	6,2575	0.9443	Portuguese escudo	72,331	0.9444	Thailand	22,421	—	—
0.9416	German dm	6,2575	0.9443	Swiss franc	3,033	0.9722	U.A.E. dirham	3,6725	—	—
0.9416	Iceland kr.	6,607	0.9441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0.9416	Irish £	0.7205	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* Starting 1,112 Irish £.  
1st Commercial franc 101 Amounts needed to buy one pound 1st Units of 100 1st Units of 1,000



## Can Japan's Car Firms Adjust?

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Not long ago, seated in a bar in Tokyo's Ginza District, a Japanese auto executive offered the kind of personal view of his industry that seems fairly common here these days. He made no mention of profit projections, engine specifications or fuel-consumption figures.

Instead, he talked about his son, who was leaning toward a career in computers or electronics and was aiming to land a job with Hitachi, Fujitsu or Nippon Electric. "I don't blame him," the businessman said.

"I wouldn't join my company today or any auto company. I'm pessimistic about the future of the Japanese automobile industry."

The slow growth of the 1980s is expected to be substantial, with yearly increases in unit sales falling to 2 or 3 percent from the double-digit levels of the 1970s.

The GM-Toyota announcement is, to be sure, an admission that the world's biggest carmaker needs Toyota's help to efficiently produce a subcompact car.

Toyota will design the car. In addition, the engine and transmission will be supplied by Toyota, as will the chief executive.

So structured, the deal is testimony to Toyota's superiority in manufacturing efficiency. Its plant design, tooling, materials handling, inventory control and labor practices enable the Japanese company to produce and ship a small car to the United States for \$1,500 to \$2,000 less than U.S. companies can make a comparable model.

For Toyota, the venture is the big manufacturing step into the American market that it has so long avoided. And its reluctance to start producing in the United States seems to indicate that the company has doubts about the portability of its manufacturing system as well.

Still, with a joint venture, Toyota has chosen the American market. For the four new companies — Toyo Kogyo, Mitsubishi, Isuzu and Suzuki — most analysts agree that their sales in the United States are not large enough to justify production in America.

Each of the four has a capital tie-in and marketing link with Detroit automakers; Chrysler owns 15 percent.

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

## Gulf States Give OPEC Deadline on Price Cut

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAHRAYN — The Gulf states, which Saudi Arabia gave OPEC a week to agree on new oil prices or face a possible price war, will slash prices by perhaps \$7 a barrel unless the exporter group backs a \$4 cut, the Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday.

The authoritative newsletter, which has close ties to the Saudi government, said Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies were making a final effort to stabilize prices at \$4 below the current OPEC \$34 level.

But the newsletter, which is based in Nicosia, Cyprus, said that if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries failed to agree on the new price the Gulf exporters felt that they had no alternative but to cut prices to perhaps \$7 a barrel.

Saturday night, Mana Said Al-Otaiba, the United Arab Emirates oil minister, gave oil-exporting countries a week in which to agree on a new pricing structure in the glutted market or face a possible pricing war that he said the rich Gulf countries would win.

The warning came as Oil Minister Humberto Calderon Berti of Venezuela wound up crisis consultations in Abu Dhabi and prepared to fly to Paris Sunday for more talks Monday, with the oil ministers and bankers moved to prevent a run on the group's banking deposits.

José María Ruiz Mateos, the founder of Rumasa, questioned the grounds for Wednesday's decree nationalizing Rumasa's 18 banks and some 240 of its 400 firms.

In interviews to three major newspapers, he said: "I'm going to defend myself by means of the law and not through the press."

The government denied Mr. Ruiz Mateos with Jaime Isaac Aguilar, 42, a state attorney, with experience in restructuring large companies.

The Bank of Spain and the private Spanish Banking Association made efforts over the weekend to prevent a run on deposits when the Rumasa group's 1,189 branches reopened Monday after a three-day break.

The bank and the association sent a joint Telex to all other banks urging them to refrain from restricting their dealings with the nationalized banks. They also recommended that banks "avoid any action to lure depositors with arguments based on risk since the state guarantees all deposits made with Rumasa banks."

The takeover came after a dispute with the company over delays in a government-requested audit that had now slipped to 13.4 million barrels daily from a 1979 peak of 31 million. Saudi Arabia said last week its output had dropped below four million barrels from a 10-million-peak.

The Nigerian cut of \$5.50, announced Feb. 19, has caused a dilemma for OPEC, MEEs said, because other African light-crude exporters tend to gravitate toward matching Nigerian prices.

"The Gulf producers — whatever their preference for a \$30-a-barrel marker — can hardly be expected to tolerate a zero difference.

The government said the group was heading for failure with serious implications for the economy, although Mr. Ruiz Mateos denied that a collapse was imminent. He said the government's assessment of the firm's capital and reserves was "a pure joke" and said a government tax claim would be challenged in the courts.

Faced with opposition charges

that the takeover reflected a policy

of nationalism, the government

said Saturday some of the companies eventually might be returned to the private sector. But a statement issued by Prime Minister Felipe González's office said that others might remain under state control because of large public investment or for the public good.

</div



## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Borrower	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price At Offer	Yield At Offer	Terms
Eurofima						
Ireland	DM 100	1991	7½	100	7½	First callable at 101 in 1989.
Mount Isa Finance	DM 150	1990	8½	99½	8.60	
Sweden	DM 100	1990	7½	99½	7.72	First callable at 101 in 1989. Terms to be set March 4.
PanCanadian Petroleum	DM 100	1990	8	99½	8.05	Noncallable. Private placement.
	CS 50	1993	12½	100	12½	First callable at 101 in 1990.

## Seoul Plans Freer Rules On Imports

The Associated Press

SEOUL — South Korea plans to open its market for all commodity trade by 1990 under a gradual import-liberalization policy, the Commerce and Industry Ministry said. Ministry officials said Sunday that Commerce-Industry Minister Kim Dong-white briefed President Chun Doo-hwan on the new policy, which is aimed at boosting South Korea's international competitiveness at a trade-promotion meeting Friday.

Foreign goods that are less competitive than Korean goods can be imported without restrictions in 1984 and 1985, and all other commodities, except strategic items, by 1990, the ministry officials said.

They said the policy calls for increasing the import-liberalization rate to 30 percent this year from last year's 7.6 percent. The goal is to boost the rate to the level of advanced countries by 1987.

Efforts will be concentrated on improving technological development and quality control of Korean products, they said.

To promote trade with other regions, South Korean traders will be encouraged to move into such trade zones as Jamaica, Colombia, Dominica, Senegal, and India this year.

### GM Sales Climb 18.6% in Europe

United Press International

CHICAGO — Despite overall sluggishness in the European market, General Motors' European sales increased 18.6 percent during 1982, said GM president R. James McDonald.

Mr. McDonald, at a news conference before the Chicago Auto Show, said Saturday that the surge in GM's European sales resulted from an expansion program begun in the late 1970s.

Overall European sales last year increased only about 1 percent.

### Treasury Bills

Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
400	725	725	725
500	725	725	725
510	725	725	725
520	725	725	725
530	725	725	725
540	725	725	725
550	725	725	725
560	725	725	725
570	725	725	725
580	725	725	725
590	725	725	725
600	725	725	725
610	725	725	725
620	725	725	725
630	725	725	725
640	725	725	725
650	725	725	725
660	725	725	725
670	725	725	725
680	725	725	725
690	725	725	725
700	725	725	725
710	725	725	725
720	725	725	725
730	725	725	725
740	725	725	725
750	725	725	725
760	725	725	725
770	725	725	725
780	725	725	725
790	725	725	725
800	725	725	725
810	725	725	725
820	725	725	725
830	725	725	725
840	725	725	725
850	725	725	725
860	725	725	725
870	725	725	725
880	725	725	725
890	725	725	725
900	725	725	725
910	725	725	725
920	725	725	725
930	725	725	725
940	725	725	725
950	725	725	725
960	725	725	725
970	725	725	725
980	725	725	725
990	725	725	725
1000	725	725	725
1010	725	725	725
1020	725	725	725
1030	725	725	725
1040	725	725	725
1050	725	725	725
1060	725	725	725
1070	725	725	725
1080	725	725	725
1090	725	725	725
1100	725	725	725
1110	725	725	725
1120	725	725	725
1130	725	725	725
1140	725	725	725
1150	725	725	725
1160	725	725	725
1170	725	725	725
1180	725	725	725
1190	725	725	725
1200	725	725	725
1210	725	725	725
1220	725	725	725
1230	725	725	725
1240	725	725	725
1250	725	725	725
1260	725	725	725
1270	725	725	725
1280	725	725	725
1290	725	725	725
1300	725	725	725
1310	725	725	725
1320	725	725	725
1330	725	725	725
1340	725	725	725
1350	725	725	725
1360	725	725	725
1370	725	725	725
1380	725	725	725
1390	725	725	725
1400	725	725	725
1410	725	725	725
1420	725	725	725
1430	725	725	725
1440	725	725	725
1450	725	725	725
1460	725	725	725
1470	725	725	725
1480	725	725	725
1490	725	725	725
1500	725	725	725
1510	725	725	725
1520	725	725	725
1530	725	725	725
1540	725	725	725
1550	725	725	725
1560	725	725	725
1570	725	725	725
1580	725	725	725
1590	725	725	725
1600	725	725	725
1610	725	725	725
1620	725	725	725
1630	725	725	725
1640	725	725	725
1650	725	725	725
1660	725	725	725
1670	725	725	725
1680	725	725	725
1690	725	725	725
1700	725	725	725
1710	725	725	725
1720	725	725	725
1730	725	725	725
1740	725	725	725
1750	725	725	725
1760	725	725	725
1770	725	725	725
1780	725	725	725
1790	725	725	725
1800	725	725	725
1810	725	725	725
1820	725	725	725
1830	725	725	725
1840	725	725	725
1850	725	725	725
1860	725	725	725
1870	725	725	725
1880	725	725	725
1890	725	725	725
1900	725	725	725
1910	725	725	725
1920	725	725	725
1930	725	725	725
1940	725	725	725
1950	725	725	725
1960	725	725	725
1970	725	725	725
1980	725	725	725
1990	725	725	725
2000	725	725	725
2010	725	725	725
2020	725	725	725
2030	725	725	725
2040	725	725	725
2050	725	725	725
2060	725	725	725
2070	725	725	725
2080	725	725	725
2			

## **International Bond Prices – Week of Feb. 24**

(Continued from Page 8)

(Continued from Page 3)									
\$20	Binkers Intern 34.13	1 Dec 87	maturity	53 2/7	138.419		1 Jun 30	maturity	5 40 4/9
\$20	5 % 1986 Jun	120	maturity				4.57 0.76		
\$20	Beefrice Foods 57.14	1 Jul 71	maturity				1 Feb 70	maturity	4 1/2 1982 Aug
\$25	Beefrice Foods 43.72	133	maturity	5 17 1/2	402.419		15 Jul 88	maturity	5 53 8/9
\$25	6 1/4 % 1991 Aug	1 Mar 73	maturity	5 22 7/8	44.429		15 Dec 86	maturity	4 1/2 1980 Jul
\$25	Bedrific Foods 35.71	96	maturity	5 28	1034.619		12/1 1986	maturity	5 53 8/9
\$25	4 1/2 % 1992 Sep		maturity				15 Jul 87	maturity	5 53 8/9
\$25	Beefrice Foods 43.96		maturity	5 22 3/4	2.37 - 6.4		15 Oct 88	maturity	5 20 1/4
\$25	Blocker Energy 45.71	103	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 22 1/5
\$25	5 1/4 % 1985 Jul	31	maturity	5 21 7/8	107.41		15 Mar 80	maturity	5 22 1/5
\$20	Borden Overseas 34.78	15 Apr 73	maturity	5 20 3/4	3.51 - 4.3		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 5/8
\$20	6 2/4 % 1991 Jul	172	maturity	5 17 3/4	1.51 - 4.3		15 Sep 87	maturity	5 31 8/9
\$20	Borden Overseas 31.75	1 Jul 73	maturity	5 8 1/2	3.56 - 4.3		15 Jun 71	maturity	5 31 8/9
\$25	5 % 1992 Sep	157	maturity				15 Sep 89	maturity	5 31 8/9
\$25	Broadway-Hale 24.75	15 Jun 73	maturity	5 41 1/2	94.65 7.51		15 Oct 88	maturity	5 23 1/3
\$25	4 3/4 % 1985 Jun	17	maturity				15 Nov 88	maturity	5 24 4/2
\$25	Carnation Intern 19.22	1 Aug 72	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/4
\$25	5 1/4 % 1985 Jul	96	maturity	5 2	19.21 4.78		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/4
\$7	Carrier 4/4 14.44	31 Jul 79	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/4
\$15	5 % 1989 Dec	108	maturity	5 29	4.12 - 8.3		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/4
\$15	Circo Control Disc 14.55	15 Oct 81	maturity				15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/4
\$58	Charter Int'l Fin 28.51	98	maturity	5 48 2/5	15.85 1.4		15 May 87	maturity	5 24 1/4
\$12	Charter Int'l Fin 28.51	57	maturity	5 48 3/4	128.17 8.25		15 Oct 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Chestnut-Brown 40.821 Nov 89	17	maturity	5 54 1/2	2.55 - 4.3		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	4 3/4 % 1983 Dec	157	maturity				15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Chestnut-Brown 37.38 15 Sep 70	140	maturity	5 36 3/4	3.46 - 4.3		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$58	Chevron Overs 64.37	1 Aug 48	maturity	5 15 5/7	2.55 - 7.8		15 Jun 71	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$48	Chrysler Overs 14.12	23	maturity	5 24 2/7	1.51 - 2.8		15 Sep 89	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$48	Chrysler Overs 19.88	20	maturity	5 24 2/7	24.48		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Chrysler Overs 13.40	17	maturity	5 7 1/2	29.33		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Continental Tel 42.17	91 1/2	maturity	5 33 5/7	19.72 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Crutcher Fin 27.34	15 Dec 88	maturity	5 3 5/7	205.74		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$15	CSX 4 3/4 % 1995 Dec	107	maturity	5 54 1/2	12.94 3.87		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$20	Cunningham Int'l Fin 37.45	1 Mar 81	maturity	5 36 1/6	4.62 - 3.7		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Diamond Corp 13.75	137	maturity	5 28	1.51 - 2.8		15 Oct 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dort Industries 10.10	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	4 2/4 % 1982 Aug	18 1/2	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$15	Dorsey's Intern 38.05	1 Oct 68	maturity	5 9	26.73 4.36		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$15	Dunnigan Intern 18.47	23	maturity	5 24 2/7	4.05 - 2.23		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$15	5 1/4 % 1988 Mar	102	maturity	5 54 1/2	12.94 3.87		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$20	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 54 1/2	12.94 3.87		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 26	1.51 - 2.8		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$15	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	102	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Sep 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Nov 87	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	137	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Mar 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	70	maturity				15 Apr 81	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Dec 88	maturity	5 24 1/2
\$25	Dunnigan Intern 17.45	107	maturity	5 24 1/2	1.72 - 8.41		15 Jun 72	maturity	

**- HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS —**  
in convertibles having a conversion  
premium of less than 10%.

## Mutual Funds

7.07 NL	Equiti	9.79 NL	Templeton Group:	ASSD
6.82 NL	Growth	17.31 NL	Globe	AssdH

## **Over-the-Counter**

**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

Firm	Sales in 100s						Sales in 100s						Sales in 100s					
	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg
Net																		
Sales in 100s	High	Low	Lost	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg	High	Low	Chg
AcadIns	1504	22%	-2	21%	21%	-%	LeeDta	5359	30%	+1	30%	30%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AdColo	6040	27%	-	24%	24%	+1%	Lieber, 84	520	37%	+1%	34%	34%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AlexBld	1,80	32%	-	32%	32%	+2%	LInvrs, 24	45	32%	-	31%	32%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AldBnc	2,90	40%	-	23%	23%	-1%	LinBrd, 8	578	32%	-	37%	37%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Altos	5144	23%	-	34	34	-1%	LengPib, 1,20	258	20%	-	23	24	-1%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Amx	407	15%	-	11%	11%	-	MCI's	2667	40%	-	40%	40%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AmBrkr	58	12%	-	13	13	+%	MDCCa, 16	1654	12%	-	17%	17%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AGreeL's	7,24	19%	-	18%	18%	+%	MonWth, 30	1717	16%	-	16%	16%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AminLi	659	20%	-	24%	24%	+3	MayPrt	4071	7%	-	9%	9%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AlnOp, 48	6,03	78%	-	76	76	+%	McCorrn, 38	2586	26%	-	26%	26%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AlnHlts	1,24	10%	-	13%	13%	+%	McCorm, 38	714	7%	-	8%	8%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Andrea	765	40%	-	37%	37%	+2%	McRoeO	773	12%	-	10%	10%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Applics	2,684	45%	-	46%	46%	+1%	Microm	474	67%	-	64%	64%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Ascidia	2,171	25%	-	31	32	-%	Midrly, 34	1,033	15%	-	15%	14%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Astrocy	1,693	13%	-	12	12	-	MidWtr, 34	297	16%	-	16%	15%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
AtionR's	99	45%	-	44	44	+%	MillPr, 36	372	31%	-	30	31	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Avhdk	2,150	25%	-	24%	24%	+%	MonCoo, 1,36	1,951	20%	-	20%	20%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
BancD, 1,36	11,62	34%	-	35%	36	-%	Monolith	1,998	26%	-	26%	27%	-%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
BayBk	307	29%	-	28%	28%	-	Moresin, 36	2,516	19%	-	19%	19%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Bekins	421	16%	-	16%	16%	-	NData, 36	2,553	23%	-	23%	23%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
BetzLb	2538	36	-	34%	34%	-	NDmrm	1,977	24%	-	24%	24%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
Bliss	9912	16%	-	13%	13%	-4%	Netwrcs	240	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
BobDev, 3,39	854	29	-	27	27	-	NickOG	2,079	22%	-	22%	22%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
BretTom, 1	7,508	4%	-	5	5	-	NikeB's	2,079	15%	-	15%	15%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
CCDR	825	21	-	19%	19%	-	Nordstr, 56	846	11%	-	11%	11%	+%	Foster, 10	262	5%	-	
CPT	8,289	24%	-	23%	23%	+1%	NuclPh	2,432	15%	-	14%	14%	+%	GanMicro, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ColMic	2,117	26%	-	25%	25%	-	OlymPb	514	15%	-	14%	14%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Cetus	3,185	16%	-	14%	14%	-1%	OvnmS	219	26%	-	26%	26%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ChrmS, 2,22	745	17%	-	16%	16%	-1%	OvnmS	1,984	11%	-	11%	11%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
CharIt, 40	2,564	26%	-	25%	25%	-1%	PnCf, 1,92	1,507	26%	-	26%	26%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Chubz, 2,92	1,180	36	-	34%	34%	-	PotB, 40	1,326	22%	-	22%	23	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Cipher	855	30%	-	30	30	-	PondPr, 2,20	2,025	35%	-	35%	35%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
CitzGoo, 56	5,070	13%	-	12%	12%	-1%	PoyNSV, 1	2,450	40%	-	40%	40%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
CityFd's	2,071	20%	-	18%	18%	-2%	PocoExp	1,878	22%	-	22%	22%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
CobLeb	455	57%	-	57%	57%	-	PocoRl	3,630	9%	-	9%	9%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ColTie	1,264	29%	-	28%	28%	-1%	Petrite, 1	2,024	21%	-	21%	21%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Comdial	4,075	29%	-	28%	28%	-1%	PhilNdt, 3,40	679	38%	-	38%	38%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ComArm	2,023	17%	-	17%	17%	-	Picsolv	574	22%	-	22%	22%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ComPC, 24	2,265	17%	-	17%	17%	-	PionHl, 5,72	1,504	26%	-	26%	26%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Compu	1,845	19%	-	17%	17%	-2%	PlatzTrm	4,029	19%	-	19%	19%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
CCTC	1,720	19%	-	18%	18%	-1%	PriCo	725	47%	-	47%	47%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Concept	2,195	77%	-	76	76	-	Rouche, 24	2,154	7%	-	7%	7%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ConCar, 3,34	554	30%	-	27%	27%	+%	Quetn, 24	2,224	41%	-	41%	41%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Convrt, 5,5	4,676	52	+1	34%	34%	-	RpmL, 24	1,946	48%	-	48%	48%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Coors, 8,30	3,022	13%	-	12%	12%	-1%	RainBr, 1,40	756	24%	-	24%	24%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Corvus	1,448	24%	-	20%	20%	-4%	Reeves, 5	1,622	16%	-	17%	17%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
CrosTre, 30	5,978	25%	-	24%	24%	-1%	RescyE, 40	1,716	22%	-	22%	22%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
DecisD	3,265	13%	-	13%	13%	-	RivRwM, 50	2,217	13%	-	13%	13%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
DektBaig, 72	2,095	17%	-	17%	17%	-	RoadSw, 1,50	2,030	15%	-	15%	15%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
DietsSw	2,410	45%	-	45%	45%	-	RocKcar	1,143	15%	-	14%	14%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
DecuOfr	459	25%	-	25%	25%	-	Rouse, 72	471	21%	-	21%	21%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Dvson	6,681	21%	-	21%	21%	-	SclyS, 5	1,946	34%	-	34%	34%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
EconLob, 1,84	3,103	31%	-	29	29	-	SERI, 1,11	1,003	44%	-	43%	43%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ElPnsEl, 1,34	3,627	14	-	13%	13%	-	Stell, 2,20	2,405	25%	-	25%	25%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
EmtOII, 20	821	24%	-	24%	24%	-	Scherr, 38	1,642	16%	-	17%	17%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
EynSuf	1,645	41%	-	41%	41%	-	Seccate, 38	1,716	19%	-	19%	19%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
FormGe, 1,36	2,628	39%	-	39%	39%	-	Seibel, 589	972	24%	-	24%	24%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
FldFid, 1,36	3,304	15%	-	11%	11%	-4%	Sensor, 5,04	1,663	24%	-	24%	24%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
FltkSvs, 2,80	1,641	42%	-	42%	42%	-1%	SvcMtr, 14	2,197	34%	-	34%	34%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
FlExec, 5	4,120	19%	-	17%	17%	-2%	ShMed, 5,22	2,275	32%	-	32%	32%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
FlgBks, 1,10	763	23%	-	22%	22%	-1%	Shoney, 20	1,319	31%	-	30%	30%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Fenor	468	10%	-	9%	9%	-	StdMicro	1,129	24%	-	24%	24%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ForumG, 10	2,060	14%	-	14	14	+%	Svkes	1,798	15%	-	15%	15%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
FutlRb, 52	728	38%	-	38%	38%	-	Tompax, 2,80	2,089	34%	-	34%	34%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Gentech	4,228	6%	-	6%	6%	-	Tandem, 5	3,755	29%	-	28%	28%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
GodPzr	761	29%	-	19%	19%	-4%	Tandem, 5	3,755	29%	-	28%	28%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
GoutP, 40	654	19%	-	19%	19%	-	TelComs	1,259	20%	-	20%	20%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
GreenG	5,054	21%	-	21%	21%	-	TslPlu, 5	1,754	14%	-	12%	12%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
GroS, 1,10	1,415	41%	-	41%	41%	-	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Hodman	1,025	24%	-	24%	24%	-	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Hlthdy, 5	1,976	24%	-	24%	24%	-	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
HmeDe	10,646	33%	-	32%	32%	-1%	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
HornHt's	3,718	31%	-	31%	31%	-	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Hoover, 1	1,972	16%	-	15%	15%	-1%	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Hyster, 1	165	47%	-	42%	42%	-	Tspon, 1046	1,046	4%	-	4%	4%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
IMSInt, 20	1,944	21%	-	19%	19%	-2%	Trifdsy	942	26%	-	25%	25%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
ITSC	4,952	24%	-	21%	21%	-3%	USSCr, 51	1,180	19%	-	19%	19%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Intecom	620	35%	-	34%	34%	-1%	USSCr, 51	1,241	26%	-	27%	27%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Intel	9,601	47%	-	45%	45%	+1%	UnTelev	657	13%	-	13%	13%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
IntrTel	16,659	11	-	10%	10%	-1%	UnVhl	2,271	42%	-	40%	40%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Imprah	16,613	31	-	31%	31%	-	VoiNoll, 1,18	1,572	17%	-	17%	17%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Immrgn	4,025	18%	-	18%	18%	+%	VectorG	925	6%	-	5%	5%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Imtrmed	1,377	16	-	15%	15%	-1%	TwStEx	359	1%	-	1%	1%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
Jerico, 12	165	47%	-	42%	42%	-	Trifdsy	942	26%	-	25%	25%	+%	GanPhys, 08	2,251	1%	-	
K100	2,224	21%	-	21%	21%	-	USSCr, 51	1,1										

### **Explanation of Symbols —**

<b>Canadian Dollar</b>	<b>SDR</b>	<b>Special Drawing Rights</b>	<b>Angola</b>
<b>European Currency Unit</b>	<b>Y</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Anrere</b>
<b>European Unit of Account</b>	<b>LER</b>	<b>Luxembourg Franc</b>	<b>Apoget</b>
<b>Pound Sterling</b>	<b>SFR</b>	<b>Swiss Franc</b>	<b>Arab3</b>
<b>Deutsche Mark</b>	<b>FF</b>	<b>French Franc</b>	<b>Arden</b>
<b>Norwegian Krone - Dkr</b>			<b>Argos</b>

**NEW YORK IAP**—  
The following quota-  
tions supplied by the

Items supplied by the National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.		Closing Prices Feb. 25, 1983											
Bullock	17.62	19.25	Am Ldr	10.69	11.43	Bld Ask		Entry	17.67	NL	Equi	9.79	NL
Condn	8.20	8.96	Exch	30.37	NL	Guard	34.82	NL	Globe	30.04	32.83	Templar Group:	
David	3.06	3.37	Hl Cm	12.25	13.10	Libby	3.83	NL	Grwth	8.21	8.97	Astro	
Hiltz	11.46	12.00	Ts Frs	9.18	9.61	Monolith	3.42	NL	StPaul Inv.	21.52	23.52	AstrSrv	
Min. 11.11	12.20	US Govt	8.54	8.94	Lindner	17.35	NL	World	10.81	11.75	AllCom		
NI WS	10.37	11.33	Middle Ground:		Loeom Slevies		Corp	1.34	14.18	Trns Cap	8.49	NL	
Ts Frs	9.77	10.26	Asset	20.17	NL	New! Inc	1.97	NL	TransNew	12.12	13.25	AllCom	
CapTNT	10.32	NL	Contra	7.95	NL	Nichola	8.24	NL	Trav Eq:			AltInt'l	
Cardini	10.55	11.51	Centennial Gp:	48.54	NL	NEinTR	22.81	NL	USA Group:	7.62	7.88	AltSel	
Grib	11.65	12.73	Confid	11.85	NL	NEinGI	11.83	NL	Grwth	8.21	8.97	Astro	
Ecoli	8.13	8.87	Distr	12.84	NL	NovoFd	11.83	NL	World	21.52	23.52	AstrSrv	
Chancellor Group:		Exch	39.45	NL	NY Vent	16.10	NL	Incent	11.29	NL	AllCom		
HTYID	10.22	10.90	Model	32.34	33.34	Novem	8.39	9.17	Intl Fd	16.27	NL	AllCom	
Mgmt	13.87	14.52	Mod/Bd	6.99	NL	Omega	8.07	NL	AMM	8.07	NL	AltInt'l	
Hl Mtn	13.87	14.52	Fidei	17.98	NL	One Wm	19.98	NL	Sbtl	15.74	NL	AutCom	
ADM	19.29	NL	Ts Mtn	18.41	19.00	Oppenheimer Fd:			Unified Mem:			AutSel	
Altitude	15.38	NL	Gvt Sec	10.05	NL	Direct	23.47	25.65	Acum	8.58	NL	Avatar	
Alta Fonds:		Hl Hlco	8.05	NL	Open	9.35	10.22	Equity	7.24	7.93	Bwth		
CvYield	13.61	14.54	Indusry	7.48	NL	Opn	23.87	26.11	Inv	17.23	NL	BizCom	
Germany	12.23	13.08	Intercept:		Mass Financ:		M1T	11.84	NL	Eqy	6.98	NL	ACM
Hl Yld	16.21	18.32	LI Mtn	11.40	NL	M1G	13.29	14.33	Sp1 Shs	8.54	NL	Bond	
Alpha F	23.00	24.21	LI Purin	12.19	NL	M1D	17.85	19.25	Sp1 Shs	20.46	NL	IntGth	
A Birtht	13.78	15.06	SeiHlt	17.78	NL	MCD	11.63	12.54	Corp	21.52	23.52	BPIServ	
AmEx/Ght	13.95	NL	SeiMlt	12.66	NL	MEG	12.92	13.93	Corp	12.34	13.49	BSNC	
American Funds:		Fund	12.51	13.67	Inv Indst	1.45	NL	MFD	13.32	14.36	CSIC		
A Bol	11.03	11.20	Hl Yld	11.40	NL	MFB	12.01	14.03	Parom M	11.83	12.86	DaC	
Amcs	8.13	8.89	LI Yld	14.55	NL	MMB	9.28	9.74	Sentinel Group:			DC	
Amf	12.71	14.98	LI Yld	14.55	NL	MFH	7.23	7.86	Sp1 Shs	8.32	NL	DeC	
Bond	13.23	14.46	LI Purin	12.19	NL	INR	7.57	8.01	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	DSNC	
Fd Inv	10.76	11.76	LI Yld	14.55	NL	ITR	10.24	11.53	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BSNC	
Grwth	12.44	13.60	LI Yld	14.55	NL	Mothers	21.47	NL	Sp1 Shs	13.99	15.29	Bacar	
Income	10.25	11.20	LI Yld	14.55	NL	Merrill Lynch:			Sp1 Shs	14.97	NL	Baldw	
ICA	10.23	11.29	LI Yld	14.55	NL	Basic	13.01	13.95	Sp1 Shs	11.92	12.86	Baker	
N Petrs	7.99	8.73	LI Yld	14.55	NL	Calif	12.73	13.70	Sp1 Shs	6.45	8.72	Baldw	
Wtch M1	9.37	10.24	LI Yld	14.55	NL	Empl	10.87	11.82	Sp1 Shs	10.49	11.46	Bally	
Amex Gtnters:		Tax E	22.54	24.66	Inv Invstors:		Finan	11.84	NL	Sp1 Shs	17.23	18.02	BanPac
Cap Bd	7.91	7.46	Tax E	22.54	NL	IDS Bds	4.85	5.03	Sp1 Shs	20.46	NL	Bancor	
Entrp	15.20	16.41	Tax E	10.22	NL	IDS Grl	1.87	2.75	Sp1 Shs	21.52	23.52	BanCorp	
Hl Yld	10.12	10.85	Tax E	10.22	NL	IDS Ht	5.93	6.10	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Mun B	17.72	18.42	Tax E	10.22	NL	IDS ND	9.24	10.04	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Ventr	20.86	31.54	Tax E	10.22	NL	IDS Prdg	4.98	5.79	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Cmstck	13.92	15.21	Tax E	10.22	NL	Inv Mtn	10.81	11.75	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Coplty	19.11	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	IDSTx	3.30	3.44	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Concord	22.91	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Inv Stk	20.87	21.81	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Conn Gtnt:		Tax E	10.22	NL	Inv Stk	8.08	8.68	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp		
Fund	13.95	15.08	Tax E	10.22	NL	Inv Var	10.26	11.15	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Int'l Sec	7.13	7.27	Tax E	10.22	NL	Inv Plesh	5.29	5.78	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Intl Res	7.01	7.29	Tax E	10.22	NL	Inv Stel	13.52	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Conv Inv	5.87	6.33	Tax E	10.22	NL	MunHtl	9.06	9.44	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Constell G	20.04	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Munlin	11.20	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Constell G	18.53	11.51	Tax E	10.22	NL	Novovil			Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Corpl G	17.14	18.52	Tax E	10.22	NL	Piflgd Fd	11.34	12.87	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Crp Fd	4.84	5.29	Tax E	10.22	NL	Prog	5.60	6.04	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Crp Fd	19.11	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Phms	10.46	11.39	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Crp Fd	19.11	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Delaware Group:		Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp		
Decal	14.76	16.13	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Horbr	21.35	23.33	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Pace	18.82	20.48	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Provid	5.57	6.68	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
A Ghtfd	8.93	9.76	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Dolts	13.87	15.16	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
A Herfd	3.03	3.90	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Amnts	4.79	6.33	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Amnts	1.79	2.12	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Alm Inv	10.24	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
AmMed	24.96	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
A NHgH	5.29	5.78	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
ABnd	13.88	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Draft	12.69	14.99	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Lange	18.34	20.04	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Cap	11.57	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Axe Hgthtn:		Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp		
Fd B	9.77	10.62	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Income	4.66	5.09	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Stock	12.74	13.92	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
BLCGIC	17.12	18.71	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
BLCinc	14.12	15.67	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inc	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.37	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	BanCorp	
Bots Inv	1.34	NL	Tax E	10.22	NL	Sp1 Shs	12.34	13.49	Sp1 Shs				

## American Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Feb. 25, 1983

**For the Week Ending Feb. 25, 1983**

## Over-the-Counter

(Continued from Page 10)

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
EUROPEAN RETAIL MANAGER		Louis Ashley	Paris	35-40; good sales; Mktg.; low priced garments; commercial exp. in int'l retail chain; Eng., Fr., Ger.; Lt. of board.	Ref. #1218, I.R. de Boer, PA Martens, Achtergracht 184, 1015 DW Amsterdam, Tel.: 020-236582.	I.R.T. 17-2-83
AREA SALES MANAGER		Master Co.	Central Europe	Eng., Ger., Fr.; selling exp. in mechanical/electrical environment.	Mrs. Alain Van Steenberghe, Master Co., 500 West Eleventh St., Decatur, IL, U.S.A. 62226.	I.R.T. 17-2-83
CONSUMER GOODS SPECIALIST		Swatch Electronic & Surveillance	Lake Geneva Region	Exp. as buyer in electrical home-held appliances, electronic games, toys and etc. Sales exp. or perfct. Eng., Fr., Ger.	Société Générale de Surveillance S.A., Personnages Minimes, 1 Place des Alpes, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland.	I.R.T. 17-2-83
MANAGING DIRECTOR	Over £30,000	Contracting	Saudi Arabia	Success; record in profit & business development; willing contracting or related field; Middle East exp. pref.	Ref. #1175/1, G.E. Howard, 1033 Middle East, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 8AU.	Financial Times 17-2-83
SENIOR SALES EXECUTIVES	\$20,000+ (tax free)	Banking Systems	Bahrain	Good banking exp.; proven success; track record in sales of major systems to bank.	Ref. #223, M.R. Chapman, Lloyd Chapman As., 125 New Bond St., London W1Y 8RR, Tel: 01-4977781.	Financial Times 17-2-83
GENERAL MANAGER	Very attractive	Int'l customer goods co.	England	Eng., qual.; 35-45; extensive int'l exp.; previous exp. managing a sound operation employing more than 250 people.	Ref. #93, Lemois & Partners, 57/3, Avenue des Deux Maisons, 1200 Brussels.	I.R.T. 19-2-83
DOCTOR	Negotiable	Revised Total	Paris	Mrs. 35; pediatric hospital exp. in the specialist specialization in the central services system; Eng., Fr., Spa. or Ger., 35 M. des Invalides, 75007 Paris.	Ref. #8 8014, Russell Retail, Service de Gestion des Soins, 35 M. des Invalides, 75007 Paris.	I.R.T. 19-2-83

## Team America: Soccer at a Crossroads

By George Vecsey  
New York Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — When he was living in Brooklyn in the late 1960s, Alkis Panagoulas came up with the sure way to strengthen soccer in the United States.

"All you had to do was bring in the Russian team and the Americans lose, 10-0, to them," Panagoulas says. "That would have gotten some action."

The way he figures it, the top wheels in the White House, Congress and who knows? even the Pentagon would have started to mass-produce soccer players the way the United States scurried to match the Soviet Union's first space ventures in the '50s.

The big push never took place, and now soccer in the United States is at a crossroads. Panagoulas, the coach of the new Team America last week announced the makeup of the squad that will determine the future of soccer in the country.

Born in Salonika 48 years ago, he can remember the German occupation of Greece and the civil war that raged through the country while the rest of the world was recovering from World War II.

The team will perform in the North American Soccer League this coming season and will be the nucleus of the U.S. team that will try for a berth in the 1986 World Cup. If the United States is awarded the host's role, Team America will automatically be among the 32 entries.

There are two reasons it would be good for soccer to survive at the world level in the United States: First, it is probably the best team sport for young people to play, and second, as the world's most popu-

lar sport, it could create bonds to other cultures.

For the last two weeks, Panagoulas has been reminding American players at their training camp in Tampa, Florida, of the glory achieved by the U.S. hockey team in the 1980 Olympics. Early in camp, he reached Jeff Dugan, the young Cosmos fullback, who remembers watching the 1980 Olympics on television while training with the Cosmos in the Bahamas.

"I can remember getting up and cheering whenever the Americans scored," says Dugan. "Now I can't wait to walk out on the pitch at the 1986 World Cup wearing 'U.S.A.' on my uniform."

Panagoulas, who coached the Greek national team in 75 matches, takes the emotional approach says, "tell them if they lose an international match they should cry, the way players from Honduras and El Salvador and Greece cry when their team loses."

Born in Salonika 48 years ago, he can remember the German occupation of Greece and the civil war that raged through the country while the rest of the world was recovering from World War II.

The team will perform in the North American Soccer League this coming season and will be the nucleus of the U.S. team that will try for a berth in the 1986 World Cup. If the United States is awarded the host's role, Team America will automatically be among the 32 entries.

There were some glorious moments, including a 1-1 tie with Italy, the eventual 1982 World Cup champion, during the final elimination round. And Panagoulas took the head job with Olympiakos of Athens before his adopted country asked him to take on this grand experiment, a full-time national team.

Brazil, Italy and other world powers have no comparable full-time team.

"They wouldn't dare," Pan-

agoulas notes. "Their regular teams need the players for league games."

The NASL knows that its future depends on more American players, and has agreed to make teams release young stars like Jeff Dugan, even in Greece. When he first met them two weeks ago, Panagoulas felt that some of the Americans were suffering from an inferiority complex.

"Most of them have been playing behind Giorgio Chinaglia and Carlos Alberto, and great players like that," he says. "We can't blame them for not taking milita-

Given his field of study, it is no surprise he decided that soccer needed some of sputnik to stimulate it. Yet American soccer was still in its primitive stage before the Cosmos' management brought Pele to Giants Stadium.

Although he had become a U.S. citizen, Panagoulas was recruited to help coach the Greek national team in 1971. And after Billy Bingham returned home to Northern Ireland in 1973, Panagoulas became head coach of the team in his native land.

There were some glorious moments, including a 1-1 tie with Italy, the eventual 1982 World Cup champion, during the final elimination round. And Panagoulas took the head job with Olympiakos of Athens before his adopted country asked him to take on this grand experiment, a full-time national team.

Brazil, Italy and other world powers have no comparable full-time team.

"They wouldn't dare," Pan-

agoulas notes. "Their regular teams need the players for league games."

The team officials have explained things to us. We had a meeting a week ago and ironed some things out. Our attitude is good. I feel we can play with anybody in this league."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

gotoulas notes. "Their regular teams need the players for league games."

The NASL knows that its future depends on more American players, and has agreed to make teams release young stars like Jeff Dugan, even in Greece. When he first met them two weeks ago, Panagoulas felt that some of the Americans were suffering from an inferiority complex.

"Most of them have been playing behind Giorgio Chinaglia and Carlos Alberto, and great players like that," he says. "We can't blame them for not taking milita-

Given his field of study, it is no surprise he decided that soccer needed some of sputnik to stimulate it. Yet American soccer was still in its primitive stage before the Cosmos' management brought Pele to Giants Stadium.

Although he had become a U.S. citizen, Panagoulas was recruited to help coach the Greek national team in 1971. And after Billy Bingham returned home to Northern Ireland in 1973, Panagoulas became head coach of the team in his native land.

There were some glorious moments, including a 1-1 tie with Italy, the eventual 1982 World Cup champion, during the final elimination round. And Panagoulas took the head job with Olympiakos of Athens before his adopted country asked him to take on this grand experiment, a full-time national team.

Brazil, Italy and other world powers have no comparable full-time team.

"They wouldn't dare," Pan-

agoulas notes. "Their regular teams need the players for league games."

The team officials have explained things to us. We had a meeting a week ago and ironed some things out. Our attitude is good. I feel we can play with anybody in this league."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

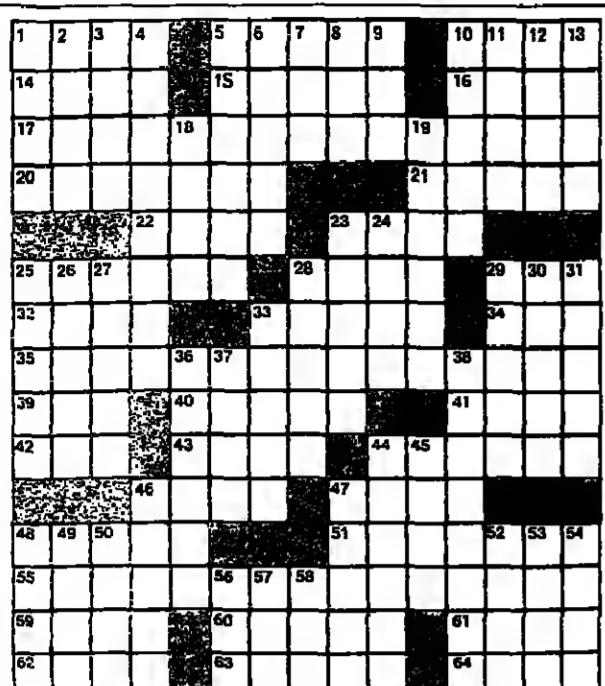
"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm not trying to start a rivalry, but I don't see Team America backing down."

"We Americans always said we could play. Now we've got our chance. The players realize we might be the one chance to keep soccer alive here. We're not losers."

Even the Cosmos? Dugan, a loyal member of the Cosmos and a protégé of the recently retired Carlos Alberto, says:

"If you look closely, teams that run with the Cosmos, that play hard against the Cosmos, beat them eight out of 10 times. I'm

## CROSSWORD



## ACROSS

- 1 Liberal —  
5 Script  
6 Selection  
10 St.  
Brittany  
14 Arena  
attraction  
15 Mother-of-pearl  
16 Norse god  
17 Nursery rhyme pair, with "the"  
20 Expel a soldier  
21 Hobbits  
22 Bag  
23 Brocket  
25 "Scarface"  
28 Indian princess  
29 P.O. item  
32 Winged  
33 Thrust  
34 Musical syllable  
35 Pacino film  
36 Chemical suffix  
40 A son of Mars  
41 Jacques's weapon  
42 Asian holiday  
43 Spanish cheers  
44 Batters' woes
- 46 Old, to Scots  
47 Turf in a fen  
48 Portents  
51 Shine  
55 Disney fans' group  
58 Worshiped one  
60 Type of acid  
61 time  
62 Antler tip  
63 Dilate  
64 Grant of a sort
- DOWN
- 1 Basic quartet  
2 Bolsterous  
3 McBride gear  
4 Connecticut city  
5 Wither  
6 Spruce  
7 Chuck of disapproval  
8 ... — I saw Elba  
9 Grid whistler  
10 Exemplar  
11 Puts two and two together  
12 Rhythymical cadence  
13 Units  
14 Proper word, at times
- 19 Enclave  
23 Yewps  
24 Little Sheba's creator  
25 West Pointer  
26 By oneself  
27 English pathologist; 19th century  
28 — Rastus Johnson Brown  
29 Outburst  
30 Faerie Dutch edition  
31 Postage sheets  
33 Disabled  
34 Incense  
37 City  
38 Kind of mile  
44 A point  
45 Put on cargo  
46 A joint  
47 Trim  
48 Skip  
49 Skirt type  
50 College student  
52 Choral part  
53 Sport fish  
54 Black  
56 Deviate from course  
57 Kubrick's year  
58 Resembling: Sufix

## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW
F	C	F	C
ALGARVE 16 41 9 48	Fair	LONDON 13 35 5 41	Overcast
ALGIERS 20 48 12 54	Fair	LOS ANGELES 14 41 51 59	Rain
AMSTERDAM 7 45 4 39	Overcast	MADRID 14 57 4 39	Fair
ATHENS 11 26 7 21	Cloudy	MANILA 10 72 15 77	Cloudy
AUCKLAND 23 73 12 54	Fair	MEXICO CITY 21 70 5 41	Fair
BANGKOK 20 90 23 73	Cloudy	MILAN 21 73 5 41	Rain
BEIJING 1 45 4 39	Fair	MILAN 3 37 5 33	Cloudy
BEIRUT 11 57 6 42	Cloudy	MONTREAL 2 28 4 16	Fair
BELGRADE 11 44 12 54	Overcast	MOSCOW 2 34 4 16	Overcast
BERLIN 8 43 5 39	Cloudy	MUNICH 10 50 5 34	Rain
BOSTON 8 43 5 39	Fair	NAGOYA 20 79 13 55	Cloudy
BRUSSELS 11 52 7 45	Fair	NAIROBI 25 77 15 51	Cloudy
BUCHAREST 7 45 4 39	Fair	NEW DELHI 20 82 15 45	Fair
BUDAPEST 7 45 4 39	Overcast	NEW YORK 6 46 5 41	Fair
Buenos Aires 14 57 12 54	Cloudy	OSLO 3 27 13 51	Overcast
CAIRO 25 77 14 57	Fair	PARIS 12 54 7 45	Overcast
CAPETOWN 20 82 13 54	Overcast	PRAGUE 1 34 1 36	Overcast
CASABLANCA 11 52 1 30	Cloudy	PRISTINA 7 37 4 27	Rain
CHECAGO 2 26 4 12	Overcast	RIO DE JANEIRO 23 73 13 55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN 20 82 13 54	Overcast	ROME 10 50 8 46	Rain
COTTAGE COLD 20 82 13 54	Overcast	SAO PAULO 16 82 19 44	Fair
DAMASCUS 9 48	Cloudy	SBUL 6 43 2 34	Fair
DAUBLIN 50 3 37	Rain	SNAMORAI 4 49 2 37	Rain
EDINBURGH 5 41 2 34	Rain	SINGAPORE 2 36 4 39	Foggy
FLORENCE 7 45 4 39	Fair	STOCKHOLM 2 36 4 39	Overcast
GARIBURT 4 48	Overcast	SYDNEY 25 77 19 48	Fair
GENEVA 30 84 16 41	Fair	TAIPEI 16 81 13 53	Cloudy
HARARE 2 36 12 16	Fair	TELAVIV 4 48 5 41	Rain
HELSINKI 63 12 52	Cloudy	TOKYO 8 46 2 34	Fair
HONG KONG 50 3 37	Fair	TUNIS 10 50 11 52	Cloudy
HOUSTON 13 42 2 34	Overcast	VIENNA 5 41 2 34	Fair
ISRAEL 4 39 17 42	Rain	VIENNA 5 41 2 37	Rain
JERUSALEM 21 70 17 42	Overcast	WARSAW 8 46 2 37	Rain
LAS PALMAS 16 66 13 57	Foggy	WASHINGTON 7 45 4 39	Foggy
LIMA 16 61 8 40	Overcast	ZURICH 7 45 4 39	Showers

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## How to buy wine without getting ripped off!



One of the many frank and fascinating chapters in Jon Winroth's wine book published by the Herald Tribune

This highly informative book is worth having for this chapter alone! But there's much, much more. Tips, tales and revealing information on wine buying, wine tasting, wine vocabulary and wine snobbery. In fact, it's a wholly new revelation of the wine world. A book you'll read and refer to for years to come and one that will increase your enjoyment and expertise. A super gift idea as well.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Wine as you like it  
U.S. \$10 or equivalent in any convertible European currency—plus postage in Europe, please add \$1.40 or equivalent for each copy; outside Europe, please add \$4 or equivalent for each copy.

Complete and return this coupon with your check or money order to: International Herald Tribune, Box Division, 101 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92321 Nanterre Cedex, France.

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of WINE AS YOU LIKE IT.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City and Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AGREW

CAUDT

HERGAT

DESMOT

Answer here: JUST

Wonder whether she'd like to go for a swim.

WHAT TO DO TO MAKE A BATHING BEAUTY.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: LOGIC SWAMP JOCKEY TURTLE

Answer: The basic ingredient of the butter's butter—GOAT'S MILK

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## THE MOONS OF JUPITER

By Alice Munro. 133 pp. \$12.95.

Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 52d St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"THE pain of human contact.

The fascinating pain; the humiliating necessity." This is what Alice Munro writes about in "The Moons of Jupiter." Some of her stories deal with women in that ambiguous period between youth and middle age, a time when one either surrenders a part of the self in exchange for peace and the company of a man or decides to remain whole at the risk of loneliness and the eccentricity of the single mind.

"Now I no longer believe," one such woman says, "that people's secrets are defined and communicated, or their feelings full-blown and easy to recognize." Another realizes that love "is not kind or honest and does not contribute to happiness in any reliable way." As one of Munro's characters observes, what she feels when her lover is pleased is not happiness but relief.

Her women are looking for "new images. There's a 14-year-old girl,

for example, who is a "turkey-gut" — someone who eviscerates turkeys — in a place where the sexual tensions of the employees are like viscera too, waiting to be pulled out. Two middle-aged brothers who are like strangers to each other go together to visit the place where they were born. The house has been razed on behalf of a conservation park and they try to reconstruct its position. "The front porch would have been here," the younger brother's wife asks, and the older brother says "We never had a step at the front door. We only opened once that I can remember, and that for mother's coffin. We put some chunks of wood down then, to make a temporary step."

In another story, a woman traveling meets an elderly man who has been a lifetime admirer of Willa Cather. She lived here for a while, he tells her. He has met an old woman who sometimes cooked for her and is pleased by her recollection that Cather sometimes sent meals back if she found them unsatisfactory. He takes this as a sign of temperament and discrimination, while Munro takes his response as an example of the peculiarities and unsatisfying relationships between writers and their readers.

"The Moons of Jupiter," the title story in the book, is particularly good. A woman whose father is dying in a hospital wanders, in search of distraction, into a planetarium. There, with the universe laid out before her in all its unimaginable size, she sees her father's death as a lesson in perspective, as well as loss.

In the story about searching for their vanished home, one of Munro's people reads a line from the pamphlet put out by the nature park that has taken over the property. "Squawks, calls, screeches and cries," it observes, "echo throughout this book." The same might be said of Munro's book, which is filled with squawks, calls, screeches and cries of a human nature.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South opened with two clubs, strong and artificial. The gray-brown would be more likely to bid one heart or four hearts.

The bidding got out of hand, as far as South was concerned, when West jumped pre-emptively to five clubs and North bid five spades. It is worth considering how that contract would have fared, but South was not willing to put the matter to the test. He bid six hearts, and East was happy to double.

The club king was led, and when the dummy appeared, South regretted his decision to bid over five spades. There seemed no chance to make 12 tricks.

Feeling that he might as well be hung for a sheep as for a lamb, South tried a little gambit by ducking the opening lead.

This puzzled West, who tried to think of some reason for South to duck. He did not find one, however, and continued passively with another club.

West led the club king.

## RADIO NEWSCASTS

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

Newsp 0500, 0600, 0800, 0900, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 2200, 2300 GMT

Western Europe	25	1750	11	2500	41	7140	19	1500*	
m kHz	19	1870	10	2470	37	7000	14	1510*	
43	148	1870	10	2470	49	6790	13	2120*	
75	2925	16	2470	47	6790	12	2120*		
47	4628	16	2470	41	7220	29	1530*		
41	7720	11	25650	37	15310	21	25650		
7185	12	25650	37	15310	21	25650	11	25650	
7220	12	25650	37	15310	21	25650	11	25650	
31	1411	12	25650	37	15310	21	25650	11	25650
7220									

## SPORTS

## Girardelli and Stenmark Win; Swede Captures Slalom Title

United Press International

**GALLIVAR, Sweden** — Marc Girardelli won his first World Cup race and Ingemar Stenmark won his seventh World Cup slalom title as they placed first and third in Sunday's slalom competition.

On Saturday, Stenmark chalked up his 72nd World Cup victory by taking the giant slalom race here. He finished more than a second and a half in front of Paul Maier and Max Jäger, who tied for second place.

Stenmark, who will be 21 next month, delighted the partisan crowd with an outstanding giant slalom performance in his usual relaxed and technically perfect style.

Maier suffered from a slight stomach problem, but said he felt fine during the competition. "Swiss problems or not, today no one could touch Ingemar," Maier said. "When he skis like this, the rest of the field can only concentrate on the running post-

Girardelli, born in Austria but competing for Luxembourg, was outstanding in both runs Sunday, clocking 45.22 and 47.23 seconds for an overall 1:32.49. The 12,000

Swedish spectators took consolation from the fact that Stenmark's third-place won back the World Cup slalom crown from Maier.

Girardelli's combined time for the 540-meter course, which included 65 gates, was 1 minute 32.49 seconds; Stig Strand of Sweden was runner-up in 1:33.88, while Stenmark was timed 1:34.08.

"I had two great runs," a happy Girardelli said. "Maybe my best performance ever."

Maier, who came in fourth Sunday, is heading the World Cup standings with 218 points. But Stenmark closed in by five points, and now has 197.

"I feel good about the fact that I have succeeded to win the slalom trophy, which was one of my goals this season," Stenmark said. "Now I will go after Maier for the overall cup."

Stenmark won three straight overall titles, from 1976 to 1978, while Maier captured the cup the two past seasons.

"I need another 41 points to be sure of retaining my title," Maier said. "I feel this will not be decided before the final event at Furano, Japan, in the middle of March."

Stenmark, who will be 21 next month, delighted the partisan crowd with an outstanding giant slalom performance in his usual relaxed and technically perfect style.

Maier suffered from a slight stomach problem, but said he felt fine during the competition. "Swiss problems or not, today no one could touch Ingemar," Maier said. "When he skis like this, the rest of the field can only concentrate on the running post-

Girardelli, born in Austria but competing for Luxembourg, was outstanding in both runs Sunday, clocking 45.22 and 47.23 seconds for an overall 1:32.49. The 12,000

## Walker Starts Practice With Generals of USFL

By William N. Wallace

*New York Times Service*

**ORLANDO, Florida** — Herschel Walker went to work over the weekend. The All-America running back and Heisman Trophy winner from the University of Georgia reported here Saturday to the training camp of the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League. After a half-hour news conference he put on a white uniform with No. 34 on the jersey.

Then he went to the practice field with 50 new teammates and began learning how the Generals play.

Walker will have six practice days before the Generals play their opening game against the Los Angeles Express in the Los Angeles Coliseum on March 6. Walker's number is the same he had in three seasons at Georgia, where he gained 5,259 yards rushing and scored 52 touchdowns. Terry Miller, another halfback for the Generals who will probably be dropped by the team Sunday, gave up No. 34 and wore No. 40 instead.

At the news conference, Walker, who will be 21 years old on Wednesday, justified his leaving Georgia with one year of college eligibility remaining on grounds that he had lost his zest for college football and sought new challenges among the professionals.

"I needed to do something else," he said. "You can get in a rut where your talent starts decreasing and you get bored."

Walker signed a three-year contract last week that will pay him, according to reports, about \$5 million. "The money is great," he said, "but I love the enjoyment of playing the game."

"I think a lot of college athletes, football players like myself, really don't have a chance to think," Walker said. "You really don't have an option to do what you want. The option I made was that I needed to do something else."

Walker spoke in a large dining room at the University of Central Florida before 200 news representatives and nine television cameras. The Generals train at the school's facilities.

Walker displayed a cynical view toward the amateur eligibility rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"I knew before signing the contract that my NCAA eligibility was gone," he said alluding to the NCAA rule that stipulates that discussions between professionals

terms and an athlete or his agent are illegal.

"I reckon I've been invisible since my freshman year or even before I went to school," he said, school-meaning college. "There was a lot of pro teams that talked with me before I went to school."

Bruce Walker, the coach, Chuck Fairbanks, said earlier that Walker would be only a part-time player in next Sunday's opener.

"We hope to have four or five plays for him," Fairbanks said. "We can't expect him to pick up the whole offense in a week. There's so much to learn. The terminology itself will be entirely new to him."

■ **6 Schools Try to Bar Seniors**

Football officials at six Southwest Conference schools are attempting to bar U.S. Football League representatives from their campuses. The Associated Press reported from Houston.

Officials at Texas, Rice, Texas A&M, Texas Christian, Baylor and Texas Tech — "Baylor" by the league's signing of Walker — said Friday that they no longer would cooperate with USFL scouts.

But Fred Akers, the Texas coach, said he probably would not be prevented from talking with his players. "They may not come to your football field, but they may worry your players to death around the campus and in the dormitory and everywhere else," he said.

■ **Walker and the NFL**

The National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, has announced that Walker will not be eligible for the NFL draft until 1985 unless he graduates from college before the 1984 draft, The Washington Post reported.

But Rozelle also said that the NFL's draft rules were subject to court challenge, and that the NFL owners were likely to discuss them in light of the Walker case at a regularly scheduled meeting next month in California.

Once drafted by an NFL club, Walker would be free to sign with that team any time after he had discharged his contractual obligations with the USFL.

"I would think that somebody would draft him, and maybe fairly high," said Boyd Beathard, general manager of the Washington Redskins. "It would depend on what is going on in that league at the time."

The best round of your life? A 7-under-par 65 on Doral's Blue Monster in which you never make a bogey, save par from grief five times and need only 23 putts?

### Zavjajov Wins Nordic Race

Alexander Zavjajov of the Soviet Union, showing the power that earned him the cross-country title two years ago, won the 30-kilometer World Cup race Saturday in Falun, Sweden.

Espen Anderson, a Norwegian who won the 70-meter ski-jump Friday, held on during the 15-kilometer race to finish second behind Pat Ahern of Breckenridge, Colorado, and win the Nordic Combined championship.

■ **MEIS' GIANT SLALOM**

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 22.99.1. 2. Hans-Jürgen Seifert, West Germany, 22.98.2. 3. Pini Matala, U.S., 23.02.3. 4. John Woliner, Sweden, 23.03. 5. Boris Strel, Yugoslavia, 23.04. 6. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 23.05. 7. Lars Fransson, Yugoslavia, 23.07. 8. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 23.08. 9. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 23.09. 10. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 23.10. 11. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 23.11. 12. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 23.12. 13. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 23.13. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.14. 15. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.15.

■ **MEIS' SLALOM**

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49. 2. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88. 3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.09. 4. Pini Matala, Yugoslavia, 1:34.47. 5. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52. 6. Hans Fransson, Yugoslavia, 1:34.77. 7. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 1:34.82. 8. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 1:34.88. 9. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 1:34.94. 10. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 1:35.04. 11. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.04. 12. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 1:35.07. 13. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.07. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 1:35.07.

■ **MEIS' GIANT SLALOM**

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 22.99.1. 2. Hans-Jürgen Seifert, West Germany, 22.98.2. 3. Pini Matala, U.S., 23.02.3. 4. John Woliner, Sweden, 23.03. 5. Espen Anderson, Norway, 23.04. 6. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 23.05. 7. Lars Fransson, Yugoslavia, 23.07. 8. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 23.08. 9. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 23.09. 10. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 23.10. 11. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 23.11. 12. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 23.12. 13. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 23.13. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.14. 15. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.15.

■ **MEIS' SLALOM**

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49. 2. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88. 3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.09. 4. Pini Matala, Yugoslavia, 1:34.47. 5. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52. 6. Hans Fransson, Yugoslavia, 1:34.77. 7. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 1:34.82. 8. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 1:34.88. 9. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 1:34.94. 10. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 1:35.04. 11. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.04. 12. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 1:35.07. 13. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.07. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 1:35.07.

■ **MEIS' GIANT SLALOM**

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 22.99.1. 2. Hans-Jürgen Seifert, West Germany, 22.98.2. 3. Pini Matala, U.S., 23.02.3. 4. John Woliner, Sweden, 23.03. 5. Espen Anderson, Norway, 23.04. 6. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 23.05. 7. Lars Fransson, Yugoslavia, 23.07. 8. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 23.08. 9. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 23.09. 10. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 23.10. 11. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 23.11. 12. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 23.12. 13. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 23.13. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.14. 15. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.15.

■ **MEIS' SLALOM**

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49. 2. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88. 3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.09. 4. Pini Matala, Yugoslavia, 1:34.47. 5. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52. 6. Hans Fransson, Yugoslavia, 1:34.77. 7. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 1:34.82. 8. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 1:34.88. 9. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 1:34.94. 10. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 1:35.04. 11. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.04. 12. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 1:35.07. 13. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.07. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 1:35.07.

■ **MEIS' GIANT SLALOM**

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 22.99.1. 2. Hans-Jürgen Seifert, West Germany, 22.98.2. 3. Pini Matala, U.S., 23.02.3. 4. John Woliner, Sweden, 23.03. 5. Espen Anderson, Norway, 23.04. 6. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 23.05. 7. Lars Fransson, Yugoslavia, 23.07. 8. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 23.08. 9. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 23.09. 10. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 23.10. 11. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 23.11. 12. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 23.12. 13. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 23.13. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.14. 15. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.15.

■ **MEIS' SLALOM**

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49. 2. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88. 3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.09. 4. Pini Matala, Yugoslavia, 1:34.47. 5. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52. 6. Hans Fransson, Yugoslavia, 1:34.77. 7. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 1:34.82. 8. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 1:34.88. 9. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 1:34.94. 10. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 1:35.04. 11. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.04. 12. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 1:35.07. 13. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.07. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 1:35.07.

■ **MEIS' GIANT SLALOM**

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 22.99.1. 2. Hans-Jürgen Seifert, West Germany, 22.98.2. 3. Pini Matala, U.S., 23.02.3. 4. John Woliner, Sweden, 23.03. 5. Espen Anderson, Norway, 23.04. 6. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 23.05. 7. Lars Fransson, Yugoslavia, 23.07. 8. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 23.08. 9. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 23.09. 10. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 23.10. 11. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 23.11. 12. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 23.12. 13. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 23.13. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.14. 15. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.15.

■ **MEIS' SLALOM**

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49. 2. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88. 3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.09. 4. Pini Matala, Yugoslavia, 1:34.47. 5. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52. 6. Hans Fransson, Yugoslavia, 1:34.77. 7. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 1:34.82. 8. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 1:34.88. 9. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 1:34.94. 10. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 1:35.04. 11. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.04. 12. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 1:35.07. 13. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.07. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 1:35.07.

■ **MEIS' GIANT SLALOM**

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 22.99.1. 2. Hans-Jürgen Seifert, West Germany, 22.98.2. 3. Pini Matala, U.S., 23.02.3. 4. John Woliner, Sweden, 23.03. 5. Espen Anderson, Norway, 23.04. 6. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 23.05. 7. Lars Fransson, Yugoslavia, 23.07. 8. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 23.08. 9. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 23.09. 10. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 23.10. 11. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 23.11. 12. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 23.12. 13. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 23.13. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.14. 15. Tordasz János, Hungary, 23.15.

■ **MEIS' SLALOM**

1. Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, 1:32.49. 2. Stig Strand, Sweden, 1:33.88. 3. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:34.09. 4. Pini Matala, Yugoslavia, 1:34.47. 5. Lars-Göran Sandqvist, Sweden, 1:34.52. 6. Hans Fransson, Yugoslavia, 1:34.77. 7. Per-Olov Larsson, Sweden, 1:34.82. 8. Anders Grön, Yugoslavia, 1:34.88. 9. Karl Stenshjemmet, Norway, 1:34.94. 10. Håkan Höglund, Sweden, 1:35.04. 11. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.04. 12. Håkan Petersson, Sweden, 1:35.07. 13. Håkan Petersson, Austria, 1:35.07. 14. Tordasz János, Hungary, 1:35.07.

## LANGUAGE

### Passion in Politics

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — Does John Glenn have the right stuff in his head, and the fire in the belly, to ascend the *bully pulpit*?

Here is a report on three etymological finds that will delight all dedicated phrase detectives:

A few weeks ago, it was pointed out here that *fire in the belly* — that burning lust for office without which no candidate can be taken seriously — was traced by the Oxford English Dictionary to a citation in 1951.

Before writing that, I should have checked with my brother Len, the compiler of "Good Advice" and a Robert Louis Stevenson huff. He submits a citation some 70 years before that of the first in the OED Supplement.

Stevenson, in an 1882 preface to "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," was comparing historians Thomas Carlyle and Thomas Babington Macaulay. "Carlyle, indeed, had so much more depth and knowledge of the heart," wrote Stevenson, "his portraits of mankind are felt and rendered with so much more poetic comprehension, and he, like his favorite Ram Dass, had a *fire in his belly* so much more hotly burning than the patient reading lamp by which Macaulay studied that it seems at first sight hardly fair to bracket them together."

The "Ram Dass" referred to was probably the 17th-century Indian teacher and author of a classic work on religious duty, unless it was the 16th-century Sikh guru of the same name, usually spelled with one "o." The fact that Stevenson, who contributed Jekyll and Hyde to the categories of personalities, was the originator of a current political expression makes a nice footnote to history.

One last note on this: Jose de Vinck of the Allevia Press in Alendale, New Jersey, has found the same phrase with a different meaning in the Douay version of Ecclesiasticus: "Begging will be sweet in the mouth of the unwise, but in the belly there shall burn a fire."

This cannot be considered the origin, because we are talking about ambition, not hearburn.

*Bully pulpit* is a phrase associated with the forum offered by the presidency, and is often used in conjunction with FDR's 1932 definition of the job as "pre-eminently a

place of moral leadership." As every political writer knows, it was his cousin Theodore Roosevelt who first used the phrase *bully pulpit*.

But go try to find where and when he said it. Comes now a note from Thomas Curtis of Clayton, Missouri, attaching a letter from Janet Wetland of Case Western Reserve Law Review in Cleveland. In the introductory essay to volume nine of Theodore Roosevelt's collected works, George Haven Putnam, publisher and son of G.P. Putnam, used the word *bully* — meaning "jolly, hearty, dashing" — twice in this remembrance of a conversation with T.R.:

"All of his political activities brought him to keen pleasure and enabled him to have (using the boyish vernacular that he never outgrew) a bully time! I remember one such reference that he made during his first presidential term to the advantages of speaking from the White House. I had accused him (as had been done by others) of a tendency to preaching." Yes, Haven, he rejoined, "most of us enjoy preaching, and I've got such a bully pulpit!"

On the third phrase, I had just about given up hope. "The Right Stuff" — a phrase referring to the ambition and guts necessary for success — was the title of a 1979 book by Tom Wolfe about modern pilots and astronauts, and has been borrowed in other lingo to mean everything from good marijuana to a desirable sex partner. I even asked my brother, who assured me it wasn't Robert Louis Stevenson; nobody knew the origin. Then, lo! along came a note from Paul Crapo of Belmont, Massachusetts, with this passage from page 176 of the Penguin edition of W. Somerset Maugham's 1927 novel "Ashenden, Or, The British Agent":

"They liked him because he was always ready to listen to their speeches, and when he praised their works they were even willing to admit that, though a philistine, he had a certain instinct for the Right Stuff."

The capitals are Maugham's, indicating an earlier usage. Well be hearing a great deal more of that phrase if John Glenn becomes the nominee of the Democratic Party. His supporters are already calling Walter Mondale "the Wrong Stuff."

New York Times Service

## Irwin Shaw

### At 70, an Aging Lion Adds It Up And Feels 'Right'

By Herbert Mitgang  
*New York Times Service*

**SOUTHAMPTON**, New York — When he was still in his early 20s and newly famous for his 1936 anti-war play, "Buy the Dead," Irwin Shaw was offered steady work and some fatherly advice by the head of RKO in Hollywood: "Come out here, get married, get a house with a swimming pool. By the time you're 30, you'll lose your ideals — and then you'll be happy."

He declined the advice and struck out on his own to become the author of 12 novels, a half-dozen plays, eight collections of short stories, a couple of books of reportage and a number of forgotten screenplays. Today, he has a new young audience of readers who have seen the television series based on his novel, "Rich Man, Poor Man," and have noticed the lengthening shadows of his titles on the bookshelves.

And he has a house with swimming pool here on Long Island and another house in Klosters, Switzerland, where he and his wife, Marian, spend about five months of the year, and a grown son, Adam, also a writer, who lives in Spain, and he is fairly pleased writing about what interests him, and all without being indentured to a movie studio.

Irwin Shaw's life — he was 70 Sunday — and independent writing career coincide with just about half of this century's turbulence. He experienced some of its more extreme moments himself and put a lot of the experience down on paper. He lived in Brooklyn during the Depression and wrote a play, "The Gentle People." In World War II, he served in the Signal Corps, which provided the background for his war novel, "The Young Lions." The Hollywood and television halibutting period for writers and actors and directors in the 1950s has echoes in his novel, "The Troubled Air," and his current novels and short stories about changing American lives here and abroad.

He was seated at his desk the other day, casually dressed, puff-

ing on a cigar after lunch. The light from a glorious winter sky over the Atlantic side of Long Island filled his orderly workspace, outlining his solid frame and brightening his gray hair and leonine head. In a cheerful mood, he talked about some of the high moments he has experienced.

"There was the day I caught a winning pass at Brooklyn College," he said. "I started out as a tackle and then became a half-back and quarterback — I was the only one who could remember the signals." At one point he resigned as varsity quarterback to devote more time to his studies; in those years an athlete had to be a scholar, too.

With a twinkle, he said, "I shouldn't have done it, but when 'Buy the Dead' was put on in New York and the audience called, 'Author, author,' I went up on stage and joined the cast and felt great. Now, writing for the theater is such a hit-or-miss thing — you're supposed to bat a thousand. If a baseball player gets a hit one out of three times at bat, he's a star. It's almost an act of charity for a playwright. Imagine telling Sophocles or Shakespeare or O'Neill: 'One set and only three characters.'

"Now," he said, "I'm pretty much devoting myself to novels." In the army, he recalled, there were two especially memorable days: "The greatest single public high moment was entering Paris with the 4th Division and going up the Place de la Concorde with our helmets on, and capturing Germans, and heading for the Ritz Bar and the Dome, and drinking brandy when the city was free for the first time since the Nazi occupation. The other great private moment came a few months after the war ended, and I got out of the army and came home to my wife in the apartment we had on 74th between Second and Third and showed my uniform and said, 'I'll never have to put it on again.'

In the last two years, after an illness and time in the hospital, he felt intimations of mortality. He has recovered, but the old



Irwin Shaw, The New York Times

"The reservoir has to fill up."

quarterback no longer can move to his left with the grown-up writer-jocks in the Hamptons or go sliding down a slope in Switzerland. He leaves that to his son, Adam, a tall-round athlete. But every experience counts for a storyteller. He put aside one novel and wrote another, "Acceptable Losses," which came out a few months ago and was touched off by his brush with death.

Its protagonist confronts a threat that forces him to look back upon incidents in his life, searches himself and imagines mysterious human forces and pressures on. Like his previous novel, "Bread Upon the Waters," it is set in the United States, and several critics considered it to be more intense than some of his earlier popular fiction.

That word "popular" is something of a red flag for Shaw. "I cringe when critics say I'm a master of the popular novel," he said. "What's an unpopular novel? Can you beat the ending of the 'Odyssey' in the Gospels? They're enormously entertaining."

He is sometimes regarded as just a popular writer, but so were Tolstoy, Dickens and Balzac and the ghost looking over all our shoulders, Shakespeare.

Still, many of his old readers remember the Shaw who wrote short stories in The New Yorker and wonder if his style and themes have changed in recent years.

"I think I've become more generous in my views. When you're young, you look at things directly. Now I have peripheral vision. I'm still trying to write clearly, and amusingly, without pretension, and avoiding rhetoric for its own sake, though I admire it in others when it comes off . . .

"My books are published in 25 languages, including Icelandic and Macedonian. In March, I'll be going over to England, where 'Acceptable Losses' is being published. And I'm about to begin on my next novel. I have the idea and the title, but I'm trying to work out the form. The last novel emptied out my reserve. I have the feeling that the reservoir fills up until it overflows and then you begin writing something."

Shaw pointed to the Olivetti 44 manual typewriter next to his writing chair.

"I keep one here and another just like it in Klosters," he said. "I like to hear the noise of the keys striking the paper. And sometimes the keys get jammed and I have to stop, but I'm too old to change for any of the new machines. This one also has some keys with French accents on them for writing to friends in Europe and going over translations of my work. I'm also thinking of doing my memoirs — so much has happened — but first the reservoir has to fill up for the next novel."

## VANCOUVER POSTCARD

### Visit to 'Lotus Land'

By Charles Campbell  
*The Associated Press*

**VANCOUVER**, British Columbia — Beaches are within hailing distance of ski runs. Lawns are dark green all winter, and only briefly covered with snow. Living is easy in the city Canadians call Lotus Land.

"It really isn't a very Canadian city at all," says Marion Barth, a recent arrival from Iridian, windswept Winnipeg, in the central province of Manitoba.

"The first thing anyone will tell you about is the weather," she says. "It's like living in dreamland. In comparison with the prairies . . ."

She hesitates a moment. "There's no companion."

Canada's third-largest city, with a metropolitan population of 1.2 million, has a spectacular site bounded by water — but also nearly surrounded by mountains.

A radio advertisement for one ski area features a young mother who chirps, "Now I drop the kids at school and I'm off to the mountains." Within 20 minutes of the city center is a choice of ski slopes.

On a winter night, the lights for night skiing on Grouse Mountain twinkle 3,700 feet (1,100 meters) over Vancouver's skyline. On a sunny day in March, the adventurous can spend the morning on skis and the afternoon on a beach.

Michael Bertrand, 36, moved from an Alberta farm to Toronto, then took his family to Vancouver.

"We just felt we had to move as far west as we could. It's just a gentler atmosphere, more friendly and laid back," Bertrand said.

"Sometimes I think Vancouver is laid back to a fault. People are hedonistic and wrapped up in themselves," he said.

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

An executive who moved from Toronto five years ago grins and says it's easier to reserve time on a golf course on a weekend than on a weekday, when many businessmen knock off at 2 P.M.

Allan Fotheringham, a caustic syndicated columnist who splits his time between Ottawa and Vancouver, frequently speculates about, in his words, "why the in-

habitants of Narcissus-on-the-ice are so different from the dull Canadians."

"There is the belief that Persian Paralysis, the morning disease comes with the Pacific currents and when they should be knee-deep accounts," Fotheringham wrote in his book, "Malice in Blundell."

"There is the theory also, if the drags of immaturity don't do the trick, that the weather is able to swim to Japan, stay there and multiply."

Fotheringham's own theory is that Vancouverites are so because they never wear hats.

Whatever the cause, about the people of Vancouver nearly always carry umbrellas, at least in the winter. On average it rains 19 days in December and 17 days in January, only seems like more.

"No matter how much one down, you don't have to travel far to find a sunbather," says Ann Bradford, spokeswoman for the Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver, to a visitor from roto, which is often snow.

Alana Mascal, co-publisher of quarterly catalog listing mail services as alternative schools, health food restaurants, psychotherapy and peace groups, describes Vancouver as "one of those areas where there are aware people."

She says finds "more of the operative spirit than a commercial spirit, a sense of sharing."

The lively myth-making and Vancouver's unique personality are well known. "People are gregarious, friendly, easygoing, and good-humored," says Bradford.

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

But there is also truth in the myths, and a visitor cannot help noticing that it is somewhere very different from sober, stolid Montreal.

Fotheringham put it this way: "If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun." And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun. And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

But there is also truth in the myths, and a visitor cannot help noticing that it is somewhere very different from sober, stolid Montreal.

Fatheringham put it this way: "If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun." And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun. And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

But there is also truth in the myths, and a visitor cannot help noticing that it is somewhere very different from sober, stolid Montreal.

Fatheringham put it this way: "If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun." And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun. And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

But there is also truth in the myths, and a visitor cannot help noticing that it is somewhere very different from sober, stolid Montreal.

Fatheringham put it this way: "If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun." And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun. And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

But there is also truth in the myths, and a visitor cannot help noticing that it is somewhere very different from sober, stolid Montreal.

Fatheringham put it this way: "If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun." And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun. And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

Indeed, stories are often told about up-and-coming executives sent to Vancouver by national companies, who lose their drive and refuse to accept promotions that would take them away from hot tubs, tennis in February and the rest of the easy life.

But there is also truth in the myths, and a visitor cannot help noticing that it is somewhere very different from sober, stolid Montreal.

Fatheringham put it this way: "If Vancouver has a philosophy, it is that life is not so important as having fun." And he adds, "It's a bright, healthy, optimistic attitude."

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

### MOVING

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

#### INTERDEAN

#### REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

#### PARIS & SUBURBS

#### PARIS & SUBURBS